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AFP: USSR CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

NC210922 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, Sep 21 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today carried out an underground nuclear test at its Semipalatinsk site, the Swedish military observatory reported here. The test was recorded at 0257 GMT and the tremor was recorded at 5.5 on the Richter scale, which in practice measures up to nine. The Soviet Union has carried out 12 nuclear tests at Semipalatinsk this year, the observatory noted.

GEN MIKHAYLOV ON MILITARY SITUATION IN EUROPE

LD210118 Hamburg DPA in German 2212 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (DPA) -- DPA correspondent Wolfgang Marquardt had an opportunity in Moscow to question Maj Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov of the Soviet General Staff about the military situation in Central Europe. The following dispatch gives the results of the talk:

The Soviet Union holds little hope of an early turning point in the deadlocked American-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles, the third round of which starts on 30 September. This assessment was given by Soviet Maj Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov in a DPA talk in Moscow. He said that at the start of the talks there had been certain hopes of reaching an agreement. But since the United States insists on the so-called zero option, which means the renunciation by both sides of medium-range missiles, it has become apparent that the other side, having the advantage in other nuclear weapons carriers, is striving for superiority over the Soviet Union.

Mikhaylov denied that the Soviet Union enjoys superiority in the conventional sphere. He said that there is, in fact, a certain parity although, he admitted, it is difficult to define it exactly. In his opinion, the number of divisions is the determining factor. According to Soviet figures, the Warsaw Pact has over 78 divisions ready for action in Europe while NATO, with the entry of Spain and its 4 divisions, now has a total of 94. He said that NATO formerly had 1,000 fewer tanks, but with the Spanish tank units and the reinforcements provided by the other Alliance partners, each side now has about 23,000 tanks. He said that this does not include the tanks held in storage in Europe for the U.S. reserve forces. Mikhaylov said that the Warsaw Pact has a larger number of operational aircraft, but that NATO has a greater bomb capacity.

In reply to questions, Mikhaylov admitted that recently the Soviet forces in Germany have had their weapons modernized. However, Western assertions that the acquisition of nuclear theater weapons, with greater range for tanks and artillery, gives the Soviets superiority over NATO forces in Central Europe are without foundation. He said that Moscow is prepared to discuss seriously at the Vienna talks, which are shortly to be resumed, Western proposals for equal troop reduction in order to reach a concrete agreement as soon as possible.

Mikhaylov said that the increasing activity of the Soviet Navy is of a defensive nature. This also applies to the combined naval maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact off the Norwegian coast, which have been noted with concern by NATO and especially the German Naval Command. Conversely the German Naval Command sees these maneuvers as an obvious attempt to prevent, in the event of hostilities, convoys from the United States from reaching Europe. Mikhaylov claims that they are only trying out combined operations of various types of ships within the framework of general training. He said that this is proved by the fact that nuclear missile carriers such as aircraft carriers and strategic submarines have not taken part. The participation of the Polish and GDR navies in these exercises does not mean that their use is intended in this sea area.

Mikhailov also countered Western claims that the Warsaw Pact's large numbers of landing forces in the Baltic region are of an offensive nature. He said that the Soviet landing troops constitute only 1/16 the number of U.S. Marines. The concentration of large units of this kind in the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in 1981 in the Baltic region merely served the purpose of testing the defenses of the opponents and was "not characteristic of normal times."

In the interview, Mikhailov conceded that the Soviet General Staff had also assessed the Falklands conflict, although it did not have adequate information. He summarized Soviet conclusions in five points:

1. The British succeeded in a short time in bringing together strong naval forces and putting them into operation at a great distance.
2. This confirmed the idea that the importance of surface naval forces had not diminished.
3. The importance of naval air forces as independent weapons systems has been clearly proved.
4. Therefore, naval forces and their air arms must be included in the confidence-building measures of future security conferences.
5. It has been proved that powers with overseas political interests do not want to refrain from continuing to employ gunboat policy. This confirms the need to reach international agreements on making oceans zones of peace.

ARGUMENTS ON SOVIET MISSILE CHALLENGES REFUTED

DW191933 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Valentin Sakharov commentary entitled: "The U.S. Negotiating Position in Geneva Is Defended on the Rhine"]

[Text] Various politicians and sections of the press on the Rhine continue to defend Washington's position at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe. In so doing, the argument is being used that NATO's decision on the stationing of roughly 600 medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in several NATO countries was in response to the stationing of SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Union.

This argument is not a new one on the Rhine. The idle talk on the answer to the Soviet challenge has proved useful for several years now for this is what precisely raises the question of whether these years have not sufficed in proving to the supporters of the Pershing II and cruise missiles on the Rhine that the United States had made its decisions on the financing and developing of the aforementioned medium-range missiles at a time when the SS-20 missiles did not exist at all. The decision on the development of medium-range cruise missiles was made in Washington in 1972, and according to the official report issued by the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the decision on the financing of the Pershing II missiles' development was made as early as 1974. This means that the United States had started to develop qualitatively new weapons before it knew about the existence of the modernized Soviet missiles of the SS-20 type.

It must be added that whereas the United States wants to add roughly 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles to the existing NATO potential in medium-range weapons and thereby seeks to expand this potential substantially, the Soviet SS-20 missiles are merely replacing the outmoded missiles. The modernized missiles, however, are to serve the same objectives and the same tasks. That is to say they serve to counterbalance the American and NATO medium-range systems.

What annoys the supporters of a nuclear first strike on the Rhine, and in NATO most of all, with regard to the SS-20 missile is that this missile is mobile and that it will be able to comply with its task after a first strike by NATO.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

[Words indistinct] the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on medium-range weapons in Europe aimed at contributing toward achieving a successful outcome of these negotiations, the Soviet Union has made up leeway with the stationing of the SS-20 and also with the setting up of bases for these missiles.

Since the United States and NATO had shown no readiness to deal with the Soviet proposal -- the proposal providing for the liquidation of all medium-range weapons in Western and Eastern Europe -- the Soviet Union proposed in Geneva to seek agreement on a drastic reduction of all medium-range potentials in Europe -- that is, a reduction with only one-third remaining. Up to this hour, however, the United States also opposes this Soviet proposal. As before, it refuses to include its systems of medium-range weapons already stationed in Europe in the Geneva negotiations. This could lead the negotiations into a blind alley.

If certain politicians and sections of the press on the Rhine are now welcoming and supporting the U.S. negotiating position, one might ask: Which economic and social problems of the Federal Republic can be solved through the forthcoming stationing of the new types of U.S. missiles on the Rhine?

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD211030 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna September 21 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to take part in the 28th round of talks on the mutual reduction of arms and armaments in Central Europe, due to begin on September 23. The delegation is headed by V. Mikhalkov.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD180440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, Moscow radio observer, with Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist, and Leonid Rassadin, Moscow radio observer and Beirut correspondent]

Soviet-Indian Relations

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Our listeners have asked us to talk about Soviet-Indian relations. We are happy to oblige especially since Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will visit our country next week.

So, how do Soviet-Indian relations now stand? I will try to briefly cover all their aspects -- political, economic and cultural. I remind you that the Soviet Union established official diplomatic relations with India 35 years ago, in April 1947. Since then bilateral friendship and cooperation have constantly gained strength and developed, and are now a major factor in world politics and economics, with a beneficial influence on the situation in Asia and throughout the world. A stable foundation for Soviet-Indian relations is provided by the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1971. By this important political document both sides pledged to endeavour to maintain and strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world, to secure a halt to the arms race and complete and general disarmament and to bring about a complete and final abolition of colonialism and racism.

It should be said that the Soviet Union and India hold common or similar attitudes toward the majority of current international problems. This naturally allows our countries to actively cooperate on the international scene, and to exert a beneficial influence on attempts to solve a great number of complex world problems. How is our cooperation in the political realm put into practice, what channels, so to speak, does it use? Here is an example: The Soviet and Indian delegations to sessions of the UN General Assembly usually, when important matters such as disarmament or the prevention of nuclear war are being discussed, work in close contact. India has supported a large number of Soviet peace initiatives such as the proposed ban on the deployment of any kind of weapons in space or the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in states where there are none at present and so on. The Soviet Union has likewise supported Indian suggestions designed to improve the international situation. These joint actions at the United Nations, in my view, prompt other states to heed the political realities of the modern world.

An important instrument for Soviet-Indian political cooperation is the regular personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries, reciprocal friendship visits to Moscow and Delhi. It must be said that each such meeting has invariably raised our relations to a higher level. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India in 1973 and 1980, and his meetings with that outstanding modern stateswoman, Indira Gandhi, became events of tremendous impact.

Note one very indicative trait in Soviet-Indian political ties: The leaders of both countries have repeatedly emphasized that our cooperation is not directed against any third countries, and does not detract from the USSR's or India's relations with other countries. On the contrary, as it happens, it is a vivid and convincing example of cooperation between equals, which serves first and foremost the interests of general peace. It would be a good thing if other countries would follow this example.

The Western press has often attempted to distort the true nature of Soviet-Indian relations, to claim that the 1971 treaty binds India's hands and forces it to make decisions that are allegedly unfavorable to it. Of course, these are inventions which are absolutely unfounded. We and India have different views on many things; and one could even say we have different concepts in foreign policy. India is, after all, a member of the Nonaligned Movement and one of its leaders.

Moreover, I remind you that India is a capitalist country with all the consequences that entails. Yet our countries' fundamental foreign policy goals are identical. Disarmament and good-neighborliness. Our sincere wish to achieve those ends as soon as possible makes us firm allies.

There is another feature of our relations that is of consequence. They are mutually advantageous. This may be demonstrated most graphically by citing examples for our economic ties, for the Soviet Union has helped and is helping India to establish modern industries. Over 70 major modern enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, oil extracting and processing, coal mining, energy, engineering, instrument making, chemical and pharmaceutical industries have been put into operations or are being built. With our country's aid, industrial giants have been built that produce about 40 percent of its petroleum products and 80 percent of its heavy metallurgical equipment.

But I want to emphasize once more what I said before: Our economic relations are mutually advantageous. To some people, the word "India" conjures up an association of poverty, elephants, jungles and so on. But it must not be forgotten that India is now one of the top 10 industrially developed countries. We give a lot to India, but we get a lot from it -- and by no means just what are called its traditional export goods. India also supplies us with high-precision metal-working machine tools, electric cables, medicines and many other things. The volume of these supplies is continuously rising. The Soviet Union has recently become one of India's major customers. The dynamics of that growth may be described in the following figures: In 1973, when the first Soviet-Indian commercial agreement was concluded, the volume of bilateral trade was not more than R10 million, now it is over R2 billion. In the last 5 years alone, trade between the Soviet Union and India has risen more than twofold.

Our scientific and technological relations -- meaning joint studies of tropical monsoons and space research -- are stable and varied. Incidentally, India has now started training cosmonauts for the joint Soviet-Indian flight scheduled for 1985.

Lastly, a few words about contacts in the cultural field. Dozens of Indian films are shown on our screens each year, and dozens of Soviet films are shown on Indian screens. Note, by the way, that India has long been the world's leader in the number of films produced. Exchanges of television programs are becoming more frequent. Indian writers are always coming to our country and Soviet writers are going to India. Art exhibitions are regularly organized. In a word, contacts are growing daily.

Our policy is designed to further strengthen our friendship and cooperation with the great Indian people, and is not guided by shortsighted considerations of expediency. After all, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has remarked, in developing friendly relations today between the Soviet Union and India, we are achieving benefits not just for the present generation but also for the future generations, and for the peaceful future of mankind.

East-West Trade

We have already spoken repeatedly about the way West European business circles see Washington's sanctions on supplies of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. But I have more letters before me. They ask about the implications of U.S. policy in respect to business cooperation between East and West. What goal is Washington pursuing in attempting to hamper the development of economic relations between the West European countries and the Soviet Union, in this case in the field of energy engineering? Your question, esteemed comrades, will be answered by Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin.

[Anichkin] With regard to the gas pipeline deal, as it has become known, the American objections -- which materialize as threats and even the use of sanctions against their partners and allies -- are, in my view unconvincing and, I feel, even naive. First, Washington took its warnings to the West European countries so far as to claim that all consumers of Soviet gas would end up trapped and consequently find themselves politically dependent on Moscow.

This argument is refuted by the facts of past experience of economic relations between the West European states and the Soviet Union. These have always, over a long period, developed successfully and to the mutual advantage of all sides. No one has ended up in any way dependent. The next argument -- if it can be called that -- is that the Soviet Union would obtain a profit and even foreign currency, and hence strengthen its economy. But why, one asks, should it not? No one intends to trade to his own loss, with no expectation of profit. The West European countries that are parties to the deal will not be any worse off; they will get their own advantage -- a valuable form of energy, which they badly need at present. To this, I feel one should add that this major economic undertaking is the result of the international division of labor which it is dangerous to tamper with, since it is fraught with serious and far-reaching consequences.

[Kosovan] Then what, Oleg Nikolayevich, is the point. Why is the United States pursuing its purpose so persistently?

[Anichkin] I think there are several major reasons that in no way justify the United States' behavior. Washington is annoyed by the fact that it is not succeeding in completely harnessing its West European allies to its policy of anti-Sovietism. It is also furious because the Europeans, or at least most of them, want and are looking for an opportunity to avoid complete dependence on the United States on the energy market. As you know that market is virtually completely monopolized by the American oil companies, with the result that many European countries that depend on imports of oil and other energy sources suffer quite heavily from the American monopolies' arbitrary actions. As you see, the Europeans can easily be understood.

[Kosovan] But does the United States understand them? Probably there is more at work than the constant display of American egoism.

[Anichkin] Of course it understands them. The Americans' actions are of course more than just a display of the American egoism you have just mentioned, and rightly so. It must be said that in this specific case American egoism has been displayed with particular force. As has been the case in the past, the United States wants to find a way out of its own problems, primarily in economics, and find its own salvation at the expense of others, including its own close allies.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Oleg Nikolayevich, do you not feel that in addition to everything else the United States, in this present situation, does not want to find itself in competition with the West European countries?

[Anichkin] Well, of course Western Europe is a strong competitor for it, but let us come back to this point a little later. As I understand everything that is happening, the main thing is not the gas pipeline deal, which was the occasion for the problem of the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe to surface in one way or another. These contradictions are constantly spreading and growing deeper, and may now be changing in quality. You must agree that the prospect of the West European countries obtaining gas from the Soviet Union is not really a sufficient reason for all the fuss the United States has kicked up.

[Kosovan] Yes, that may be so, but Western Europe has organized a virtually united front against the U.S. President's decision to forbid West European firms to supply the Soviet Union with some kinds of equipment made under American licences for the trans-Siberian gas pipeline.

[Anichkin] All that is true, but it was a proportionate reaction to unprecedented pressure. The French president has, for one, described the Americans' actions as, I quote, compulsory, insulting, unjust and dangerous. The EEC Council of Foreign Ministers has qualified the U.S. decision as -- again, I quote -- an extraterritorial extension of U.S. jurisdiction that conflicts with international law, and is unacceptable to the community. Equally strong language has been used by the leaders of the FRG and Britain.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, you said that what is involved is an exacerbation of the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe. What kind of contradictions?

[Anichkin] As I have already said, the present problem in these relations is deeply rooted. Since the end of World War II and to this day, we have witnessed many cases in which these contradictions came to the surface or have been deepened. Shortly after the end of the war, the United States used the Marshall Plan in Western Europe. But this was not altruistic aid; it was self-seeking.

Both politically and militarily, the United States wanted to command Europe; additionally, it needed a stronger Europe as a consumer for American goods, as a market and nothing else -- in other words, not as a competitor. That is another instance of American egoism. The United States prestige in Europe was seriously undermined by the Vietnam war, Watergate, U.S. policy in the Near East -- particularly in the last few months with Israel perpetrating genocide in Lebanon with the United States' complete connivance -- and many other things.

The United States, it must be said, has been moving away from Europe, losing its grasp of Europe's place and role in world politics, as power in Washington began to be gained by representatives of those political circles that had no links with Europe from the viewpoint of political traditions. This was particularly clear under President Carter, and now under Reagan. Indeed, current processes in Western Europe do not objectively lead to a healing of the contradictions, rather the contrary. The EEC confronts the United States with a powerful force which in many respects leads the trans-Atlantic power. These two forces are in ferocious competition, which sometimes becomes uncompromising.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, you were saying that there have recently been many flash-points, acute clashes between the United States and Western Europe, primarily in economics. Could you cite some evidence of these examples?

U.S.-W. Europe Economic Clashes

[Anichkin] Let us retrace the events of the past year. Here are three examples, and quite revealing ones. First, last spring President Reagan proclaimed his economic program which inter alia provided for a considerable rise in credit rates. All this resulted in West European banks, which wanted to obtain more profit, to begin to transfer their capital to the United States. The upshot was that the interest rate was also raised in Western Europe in order to control the leakage of capital to the United States. But this led to a reduction in output -- because credit became expensive -- and consequently to a rise in unemployment. At the time, this entire situation was described by FRG Chancellor Schmidt as the United States' attempting to solve its own economic problems, as he put it, at the expense of its allies and friends. The second example: This summer the United States imposed unprecedentedly high duties on West Europe's high quality steel, which the Old World countries had traditionally exported to the United States. A real, full-scale steel war started; the same old American egoism at work. The United States decided to punish the Europeans, although there is no apparent logic in its behavior; it is artificially restricting imports of high-quality steel which they acutely need. The outcome of the conflict is not yet known. This is the third example, of which we have already spoken -- the attempts to hamper the construction of the trans-Siberian gas pipeline, to impede mutually advantageous cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

[Kosovan] An economic conflict may become political, can it not, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] Undoubtedly. The United States attempts to force Western Europe to mobilize in a trade war with the Soviet Union have already largely changed from an East-West economic conflict to a conflict within the Western system of alliances. This situation is increasingly becoming political in character and impact. Similar appraisals are now commonplace. It should be said that in both Europe and America prescriptions are being worked out to overcome the disagreements. But that is their problem. However, the U.S. actions have implications that exceed its relations with Western Europe; the United States is a destructive force in international relations, both political and economic.

As we have already said, it is destroying the process of the international division of labor, with all the consequences that entails. This concerns the interests of many other countries, not just those of the United States and Western Europe. Consequently, the world public's alarm and concern are completely justified.

Situation in Lebanon

[Kosovan] We think that it would be interesting for you to hear an account of what is going on in Lebanon from an eyewitness of these events. This is special correspondent Leonid Rassadin. Leonid Andreyevich, unless I am mistaken, you worked in Lebanon for over 8 years. You witnessed the attack of Israeli troops on that country, and the withdrawal of Palestinian combat units from Beirut. The first question is about the Palestinian resistance movement in the new conditions. If you please.

[Rassadin] Yes, indeed, this is a very interesting question, especially after the withdrawal of the Palestinians from West Beirut the question arises: What is the Palestine Liberation Organization now doing? Western propaganda puts out the following theory: The PLO is now done for altogether. All of it. The headquarters is no longer in Beirut, and thus there is no longer a PLO. But I would simply like to explain the following: First, the headquarters of the PLO was located not only in Beirut, but also in Damascus. The headquarters of the leading Palestinian organizations, including the PLO, are still located in Damascus. That is the first thing. Second, indeed the Palestinian fighters were evacuated from Beirut, and Palestinian figures also left west Beirut. But the main thing is not that the headquarters is not in Beirut; the main thing is that the Israeli aggressors and their American patrons did not succeed in destroying the cadres of that organization.

[Kosovan] Leonid Andreyevich, what if the Israeli aggressors had succeeded in disposing of, I mean physically disposing of, the leaders of the PLO?

[Rassadin] Well, I think that now it would have been much easier for the Washington administration to implement, so to speak, their crafty schemes in relation to the Palestinians, in relation to the Arab peoples.

[Kosovan] What is happening now?

[Rassadin] In fact, whatever initiative comes from Reagan, Shultz or anyone else, it has no significance. Just the same, one must deal with the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

For me the Palestinians themselves, and their struggle is something very close. I lived with them for many years. I was next to them in that struggle, and I very much believe that their struggle, perhaps not today, perhaps not tomorrow, but it will certainly be crowned with success. There can be no other possibility.

ZHUKOV DISCUSSES MIDEAST, PEACE MOVEMENT

OW181654 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0757 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace]

[Text] [Zhukov] Hello, dear friends. We are meeting today amidst a complex and difficult international situation. However, before beginning to discuss the most acute problems of the day, I would like at this time to warmly thank, on behalf of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace where we are holding this discussion, all of you who, sparing neither your strength nor your time, in rain and during hot weather, took an active part in 20,000 of our mass actions, demonstrations and meetings against the arms race during May and June. Sixty million people took part at that time.

I would also like to thank those who so warmly received the participants of the 1982 international marches for peace in the streets of Vyborg, Leningrad, Kalinin, Moscow, Smolensk, Minsk, Kiev and Uzhgorod. Altogether another 70,000 Soviet people took part in meetings with them. I would like to thank those who so actively took part in the mass actions held on 1 September which the World Peace Council declared an antiwar day. These meetings and marches were also a powerful expression of the inviolable determination of our people to avert the threat of war.

I would like to thank those who now tirelessly continue to conduct peace watches in industry and those who selflessly contribute to the peace fund which is the sound material base for the multifaceted activities of our powerful movement. Comrades, in being so active, you have smashed the myth of the wicked slanderers from the overseas headquarters of psychological warfare, who reiterate that there is no struggle for peace in the Soviet Union and that you and I only think about ways to attack our neighbors and shower the United States with nuclear bombs.

Comrades, through the strength of your example, about which the bourgeois media remain seemingly silent but about which news nevertheless filters through to the West, particularly by way of the participants in the international marches for peace held in the USSR from Vyborg to Minsk and from Moscow to Uzhgorod, you attract tens of millions of people from capitalist countries to the struggle for peace. They, like you and I, are increasingly concerned about the increase of the criminal activities of imperialist aggressors in the international arena.

The wild tyranny of these aggressors recently manifested itself especially basely and infamously in the Near East where, armed to the teeth with the most modern U.S. weapons, Israeli forces -- mass murderers and destroyers, as Comrade Brezhnev very accurately described them -- committed unprecedented bloody carnage in front of a shaken and brutalized mankind. This topic will begin our discussion today.

As Leonid Ilich stressed last Wednesday in his speech at the reception in the Kremlin in honor of the leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, it is still too early to make conclusions about the tragedy which took place in Lebanon. However, even now one may confidently conclude that the courage and fortitude of the Palestinians, Lebanese and the Syrians have led to Israel and its U.S. patrons suffering a convincing political and moral defeat by the walls of Beirut and in the Lebanese hills.

Neither by fire nor sword were they able to blot out the Palestinian question or remove it from the agenda. On the contrary, the heroism of the Palestinians in the fight against the greatly superior forces of the enemy immeasurably increased the authority and political weight of the PLO. But you know that the aggression undertaken by Israel with the direct assistance of the United States pursued long-term aims. There was boasting in Washington and Tel Aviv that this military action would bring -- as they expressed it -- a final solution to the Near East problem by destroying the Palestinians and perpetuating the seizure of Arab land by Israel. For this they were prepared to commit the most brutal actions.

Week after week you and I, with our hearts bleeding, saw television documents on the evening Vremya program convicting the interventionists of terrible crimes against mankind which were broadcast from Lebanon by our correspondents who risked their lives. These brutalities produced the most profound indignation in peoples' hearts. In the hundreds of telegrams and letters you sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, to us -- the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace -- to newspapers and television stations, you demanded the immediate cessation of the war and the expulsion of the aggressor. The same demands resounded loudly at the many meetings that were held in the country.

Expressing the will of the whole people, as early as 15 June the Soviet Government demanded that Israel's insolent aggression cease. Comrade Brezhnev justly called Israel's action, behind which stands the United States, criminal. Many heads of state made the same assessment. The prime minister of India, Gandhi, called the actions of the Israeli aggressors shameful. The French president, Mitterrand, compared them to the heinous crimes of the Hitlerites who destroyed the French city of Oradours and its entire population. Federal Chancellor of Austria Kreisky characterized the Israeli regime as fascist. The waves of mass protest broke around the world one after the other. Even in Israel a powerful demonstration took place for the first time in many years; the participants demanded the cessation of military actions and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Only the White House and the U.S. Congress did not utter one word of condemnation of this crime. Well, this is understandable because they are accomplices in the aggression. Soviet people are proud that in this complex and dramatic situation our party and state by no means confined themselves to expressing their condolences to the victims of the aggression but called for reason. Throughout the entire war in Lebanon the Soviet Union has rendered and is rendering multifaceted and very effective assistance to the courageous fighters against the Israeli intervention.

What has this assistance consisted of? First, the Soviet Union has rendered enormous political assistance to the defenders of Lebanon, particularly in the UN Security Council. The persistent efforts of Soviet diplomacy in many ways led the UN Security Council, despite desperate opposition from the United States, to adopt one after another a whole series of resolutions obliging Israel to cease fire. As you remember, the impudent aggressors ignored these resolutions. Therefore, the Soviet Union and other states persistently demanded that more far-reaching measures be adopted directed at restraining them. However, as I have already told you, the adoption of such decisions requires unanimity of all five great powers, the members of the UN Security Council: that is, the Soviet Union, the United States, the UK, France and the PRC. I am repeating this at the request of comrade Petr Fedoseyevich Prishchep from Grovno.

The general development was that not only the Soviet Union and China, but also the UK and France -- NATO allies of the United States -- voted for the resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. However, Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, maliciously misusing the unanimity principle, each time raised her hand with cynical provocation. There, have a look at her now on your television screen: She stubbornly voted against -- one against all the rest of the UN Security Council members.

The repeated and energetic addresses of Comrade Brezhnev in support of Lebanon and the Palestinians were of enormous political assistance, in particular his direct appeals to Reagan published on 9 July and 3 August when the head of the Soviet Government called on the U.S. President to make use of the opportunity afforded him to cease as soon as possible the continuing brutal annihilation of the people in Lebanon. Leonid Ilich warned that the tragedy of Lebanon, particularly the occupation of its capital, would be an indelible stain on the conscience of those who could have stopped the aggressor but did not.

Yes, the U.S. President could have stopped the aggressors. Everyone knows it would be sufficient for him to lift a finger and the Israeli generals would have jumped to attention. You know that they are waging war with U.S. tanks, in U.S. aircraft, dropping U.S. bombs and firing U.S. shells and bullets. However, Reagan refused to lift his finger and had an indelible stain fall on his conscience.

There are many of you who wrote to us about this. For instance, I have here irate letters from Valentin Vladimirovich Kuznetsov of Kemerovo Oblast; Pulytov of Tashkent; Ivan Fedorovich Kosykh of Moscow; Boris Samoylovich Podtyagin of Kiev; Sharapova of Kansk; Yevdokiya Yefimovna Mykhortova of Kharkov; a collective letter from war veterans of Foltava sent by Comrade Srybnyy; letters from veterans Khomyakov of the Poinga rural settlement in Kirghizia and Vaskin of Almalyk in Uzbekistan; Rakov of the Troitskiy rural settlement in Altay Kray; Pioneers of Camp Raketa in Smolnyy rural settlement in Galkovskiy Rayon -- incidentally six pages of signatures are included; Mariya Solomonovna Kiselgof, a physician in Kharkov; Tyrovskiy, a worker in Chernigov; and hundreds of others.

Our common feelings were well expressed by Comrade Ryaznechenko in Novomoskovsk. This is what he wrote: I have read Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's appeal to President Reagan and Leonid Ilich's answers to questions from PRAVDA published on 21 July. Comparing them with Reagan's statements and actions, I came to the conclusion that Comrade Brezhnev's statements exemplify honesty, truthfulness and passionate concern for saving the victims of the aggression. Reagan's statements show deception, unfairness, fraud and poorly concealed support of the aggression. That is why I, like all our people, support our party's and our government's position on the Near East. We all brand as shameful the position of the United States, Israel and their leaders.

Second, comrades, the Soviet Union has rendered and is rendering large-scale humanitarian assistance to the victims of the aggression. Look at and remember these television clips which show the arrival at Pioneer camps of Lebanese and Palestinian orphans, whose parents were killed by the Israeli invaders. Remember also these disturbing clips shown on television recently of the arrival of badly wounded resistance fighters against Israeli aggression for treatment in Moscow. Our physicians will do everything in their power to help these victims of the phosphorous, cassette [kassetnye] and cluster bombs and other brutal means of destroying people produced in U.S. plants and dropped on Lebanon by Israeli pilots and artillery troops.

Third, the Soviet Union supplied the victims of the aggression with all the weapons and ammunition they needed. Without these supplies they could not have so valiantly repulsed the aggressors for nearly 3 months despite the colossal imbalance of forces.

As was said during the talks with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the Kremlin on Wednesday, the Soviet Union intends to continue using its capacities to provide effective support to the Palestine resistance movement, Lebanese patriots, Syria and all those who do not bow to the aggressors and who strive for a fair settlement and peace in the region.

I would like to remind you, comrades, that all the previous wars of Israel against the Arabs lasted for only a few days and all were successful. This time the fierce military actions continued for about 3 months and the Palestinians left Beirut unconquered. They left with heads held high only because they did not want to doom to destruction the peaceful population of the Lebanese capital which the resentful armies of Israel wanted to wipe out by cruel bombing. The Palestinians' heroism in the struggle against the many-times superior enemy forces has immeasurably raised their prestige and respect for them throughout the whole planet. Of course, as Comrades Ratarkin from Kuybyshev, Zova Aleksandrovna Ivanova from Zagorsk, Daynulin from Almetivsk in Tatariya and Aleksey Aleksandrovich Solovyev from Kostroma Oblast justly note, the Israeli aggression would have been rebuffed more successfully if other Arab states would have come to help Lebanon and Palestine in time. Unfortunately this did not happen and this lesson, of course, will not go unnoticed.

This is convincingly proved by the final results of the conference of the Arab countries' leaders completed last week in the Moroccan city of Fes. This conference demonstrated the firmly established unity of the Arabs which is as necessary to them as air and water. The stronger it is, the faster the imperialistic intrigues will be ruined. A just and strong peace in the Middle East, as a Comrade Brezhnev said in his speech in the Kremlin on Wednesday, can and must be based on both the principles corresponding to general norms of international law and the concrete decisions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly relevant to the given problem.

He proposed a six-point plan stipulating the return to the Arabs of all their lands and the land in the eastern part of Jerusalem taken away by Israel in 1967; guarantees to the Palestinians of their inalienable right to self-determination; the creation of their own independent state on Palestinian lands and ensurance of the right of the states of the region to secure and independent existence and development -- with full mutuality, of course; removal of the state of war and establishment of peace between the Arab countries and Israel within the framework of the international settlement guarantee.

This all-embracing and just plan must serve as a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East problem at the international conference proposed by the Soviet Union. Comrade Brezhnev's plan which during recent days drew a big international response and received wide support, does not contradict the principles for the solution of the Palestinian problem which were adopted at the conference of the Arab states and governments in Fes, which I have already mentioned. And this circumstance once again shows that a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East is possible if collective efforts are adopted by all the interested parties, which naturally and definitely must include the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian Arab peoples.

What a pity it is, and to say the least, how disreputable the totally false so-called new plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East -- the plan proposed by Reagan with much fanfare in his 1 September speech on television -- looks with these powerful constructive efforts in the background.

Comrades, I have read this plan a few times, the plan kindly sent to me translated into Russian by the American Embassy, and to tell the truth, I could not understand what is new in it except, indeed, for the previously unheard of expression of cynicism. I have in mind these lines from the President of the United States' statement which you are reading now on the screen: "With all its tragedy the war in Lebanon," says Reagan, "has provided us" -- the United States that is -- "with the possibility of a new initiative for achieving peace in the Middle East." What does it mean? It means that the physical extermination of many thousands of people in Lebanon is, according to the President of the United States, a great blessing, allowing the achievement of peace. What is the main meaning of the speech of the President of the United States? Here it is; read on, the text is in front of you: "Peace cannot be reached by means of establishing on these territories" -- referring to the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza region taken away from the Arabs by Israel as a result of the aggression in 1967 -- "an independent Palestinian state," said Reagan.

Do you hear? It cannot be achieved by means of establishing an independent Palestinian state. Reagan continues: "Therefore, the United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian State. What could they support? It appears that they have in mind the very same plan already developed at Camp David a few years ago by President Carter and the traitor to the Arab cause As-Sadat in agreement with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, the plan for the so-called internal autonomy of the Palestinians on these territories which would have been achieved by puppets obedient to Israel without any signs of national independence.

Now Reagan has added to it an obscure promise to implement within 5 years after such a humiliating decision for the Palestinians a certain self-governing association of Gaza, the West Bank and Jordan. Even this promise is still quite up in the air.

Judge for yourselves, comrades. What are Reagan's hypocritical public regrets about the homelessness of the Palestinians worth after all this, together with his new plan envisaging securing of peace in the Middle East? We are faced with another propaganda trick, nothing more.

Meanwhile, the situation in the Middle East remains complex and dangerous. The occupation of Lebanon by the Israeli military forces is continuing. On Wednesday they invaded west Beirut. The military provocations against the Syrian armies are more frequent. In these conditions, further intensification of the mass struggle for a genuine peaceful settlement is demanded by all the peace-loving forces, including us, with the participation of all the interested parties including, of course, the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people.

I have allocated so much time, comrades, to the question of the Israeli-U.S. aggression in Lebanon not only because the developments which took place are important in and of themselves -- and it is not coincidental, by the way, that 3/4 of your letters received by us are dedicated exactly to this theme -- but also because these impudent actions of Israel and its American bosses testify to the dangerous increase of imperialistic adventurous practices to achieve their far-reaching aims. These are, comrades, new and quite dangerous phenomena, fraught with danger for world peace.

Recently, as you remember, Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, made an official visit to the Soviet Union. He was received by Comrade Brezhnev. In the course of their talk a particular concern was expressed about the existing conflicting situations in a number of regions in the world, including in the Middle East.

Leonid Ilich emphasized in this talk that the Soviet Union is fundamentally rejecting the policy of preparation for a nuclear war, attainment of military supremacy and the use of power in international affairs in general as pursued by some states. This is exactly the policy, he said, which represents the main source for enhancing world tension and increasing military danger.

The UN secretary general has expressed his high evaluation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy which is invariably aimed at, as he emphasised, consolidation of peace and mutual understanding among nations, and its initiatives in the struggle to bring about an end to the arm race. He noted in passing that the public opinion of the whole world is resolutely for disarmament.

On the day after this talk, Perez de Cuellar addressed a meeting of the members of the Soviet Association for the UN [Sovetskaya Assotsiatsiya Sodeystviya OON]. There he expressed his concern over the fact that recently the decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council are more frequently ignored and thus the regulations of the United Nations are grossly violated. This may, he said, lead to a dangerous anarchy in international relations. He then reiterated that the UN Charter begins with the words "We the people...." Perez de Cuellar has clearly made us understand that the public forces have the right, and can and must help the United Nations to avert this threat.

In the talk with Perez de Cuellar in the course of this meeting, I, on behalf of the Soviet movement of peace supporters, thanked him for the high evaluation of the role of public forces. In connection with this I reminded him how actively the Soviet public has supported the UN second special session on disarmament by sending to it hundreds of messages, signed by tens of thousands of Soviet people, which have expressed the will of the entire nation for stopping the arms race.

The UN secretary general told me that there are many current disarmament issues on which the special session could not adopt a decision. As you know, the adoption of a decision was blocked by the United States and its close allies who abused the principles of a unanimous vote for a decision existing at special sessions. A decision is not adopted if even one country votes against it. At ordinary General Assembly sessions, decisions are adopted by a majority vote. Naturally, world public opinion may and must impose a fruitful influence on adopting these decisions.

In connection with this I am taking advantage of the occasion to remind those activists of our movement from the republic, kray, oblast and city committees for the defense of peace who are listening to me now that we, in the course of the week of struggle for disarmament designated by the United Nations, must begin more powerful mass protests against the military threat than those which were carried out on the eve of the second special session in May and June. We must now, as we did then, send to the United Nations -- and addressed to the UN secretary general -- petitions outlining our views on disarmament by collecting the signatures of those who value the cause of peace and also your private letters, comrades. The address is the same as that we sent the letters to at the beginning of summer. It is now in front of you on the screen of your television sets. Those who have lost it please write it down.

This will be done not only by us. Similar activities are being contemplated by all the peoples which value the cause of preserving peace in the situation of the increased threat of the nuclear catastrophe including the millions of Americans who disagree with the adventurous stance of their current leaders.

Now, comrades, I will literally show you weighty evidence of this, but for this I must now move into another building, into our conference hall, because this evidence simply would not fit in here.

These, dear friends, are your collective letters, messages and statements. These represent only a small portion of all that we have received already, after the completion of the second special session of the General Assembly. Naturally, I will not be able to read out even some of them; I have no time for this. You see only the signatures under these messages. There are huge numbers of them. Here we have messages from war veterans; see how they are written with military neatness. Here are letters from workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia. There are even letters from children here, unskilled and naive, perhaps, but sincere pictures reflecting the crystal clear purity and nobility of spirit in our children and grandchildren, brought up in the spirit of concern for consolidating peace.

Now, comrades, look at these two tables. On them are photocopies of the messages from Americans, submitted simultaneously to the Soviet and American UN representatives during the second UN General Assembly special session by the leaders of the general national campaign for freezing nuclear arms. Under these petitions -- here they are, sent to us in so many boxes, as you can see -- here are the petitions signed by Americans. They are entitled The Call To Halt the Nuclear Arms Race, The Proposal for a Mutual Soviet-U.S. Nuclear Arms Freeze. At the bottom of each of these forms there are the signatures of Americans. There is a total of 2,139,499 signatures. I repeat: 2,139,499 signatures. As you know, the idea of freezing the nuclear arms race, or freezing the further buildup, that is, for a period while waiting for the time when the question of the limitation of nuclear armaments is resolved through talks, was first proposed by Comrade Brezhnev in the report to the Central Committee of our party at the 26th CPSU Congress, as far back as 23 February of last year, as a part of other extremely important initiatives directed at stopping the arms race. Later, this idea was expanded in a number of his addresses.

However, these important Soviet initiatives were not only left unsupported by the U.S. leaders, but received a hostile response. The freeze would not only be unprofitable for us, but actually dangerous, said President Reagan on 1 April this year. Why? U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger gave a frank answer to this question. He said publicly that Reagan's strategic program ensures, and I quote, the largest -- the largest -- planned and financed increase in the most modern and powerful kinds of arms of any previous American proposal. Here it is!

In response to this, sober-minded Americans, realizing the threat of the nuclear arms race, have begun a large-scale struggle for freezing nuclear arms. The word zamorazhivaniye in English means freeze and this is what their general national campaign is called. The headquarters of this campaign is in St. Louis, Missouri. Its national coordinator is Randall Kehler. The signature-collecting campaign has actually embraced the entire country, and was extremely organized. And now, the organizers of this campaign, as I have already said, arrived in New York and brought with them these boxes, which were neatly packed with petitions bearing the signatures, the home address of each signatory, and an election district code number for congressional elections. One of the copies was for passing to Comrade Brezhnev and another was for Reagan.

Here, comrades, in this accompanying letter, addressed "to whom it may concern," the national coordinator of the campaign Randall Kehler reports that 2,139,499 Americans have signed the petitions for the mutual freezing of nuclear arms by the United States and the Soviet Union, seeing it as the necessary and controllable first step toward reducing the danger of a nuclear war and for reducing nuclear arsenals.

These signatures were collected in 41 states. Randall Kehler's letter states that 800,000 citizens in California and 375,000 citizens in Michigan who signed the petition supported a general vote, a referendum, on the issue of the nuclear arms freeze. By the way, such a vote has recently taken place in Austin, Texas. There, over 70 percent of the population voted against the increase in nuclear arms stockpiles. Similar referendums, as the American journal NEWSWEEK writes, will be held in the coming 3 months in 30 cities, districts and states with the total of 1/4 of the U.S. population participating.

I would like to emphasize the very high organizational level in the work of the American fighters for the nuclear arms freeze. Look how meticulous their count of collected signatures from every state is. Look at this notarized document: I, Michael Betzold, have counted these petitions and attest that 375,000 people in the state of Michigan have signed the nuclear weapons petition. The petition has been filed with the board of canvassers, in the state of Michigan. Signed: Michael Betzold; date: 3 June 1982; notary: Sophia Gurnak, Wayne County, state of Michigan. My commission expires on 18 December 1983.

There is yet more documentary confirmation: I, Sara Kirschenbaum, hereby state that the Ohio nuclear weapons freeze campaign has collected, as of 27 May 1982, 147,475 signatures for a petition calling for a halt to the nuclear arms race and an immediate nuclear weapons freeze by the United States and the USSR.

These signatures have come in from all 80 counties in Ohio. In addition to these 147,475 signatures, 1,375 signatures have been collected from people under the age of 18. Signed: Sara Kirschenbaum. Notarized by Ernst, notary public. My commission has no expiration date; and so on, comrades.

Among these documents are even notarized certifications of sworn statements of the accuracy of the counting. For instance, (Carol Fedally), notary public from Norwich, Connecticut, certifies that in her presence on 1 June 1982 Marta Daniels swore that everything stated above -- in other words, the total calculation of signatures -- is true. A similar sworn statement filed on 4 June by Amy Kietzman, coordinator of the Pennsylvania campaign for a nuclear weapons freeze, is certified by Anne Purnell, notary public of the city of Philadelphia. And so, comrades, it is the same in each city and each state. This box is literally packed with such notarized statements.

Why am I citing all these details? I am doing this to convince you that in reality, despite the rabid campaign of all mass media serving the most aggressive forces of reaction, 2,139,499 Americans were not afraid to give their signatures and addresses to demand a nuclear arms freeze. This political gesture is worth a lot. And it is not an accident that even a U.S. newspaper so hostile to us as THE BOSTON GLOBE on 25 June printed this caricature which you now see on the screen. You can see an elephant symbolizing the Republican administration being hit a crushing blow by a heavy beam with the inscription "nuclear freeze movement."

Comrade Brezhnev, in his message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly, having mentioned that support for the idea of a nuclear weapons freeze is now spreading, wrote: The idea of a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals as a first step toward their reduction, and finally their complete liquidation, is close to the Soviet viewpoint. Moreover, concrete proposals directed at stopping the nuclear arms race both quantitatively and qualitatively also come from our country. The Soviet supporters of peace movement fully supports this position, and I would like to ask the U.S. correspondents now listening to our talk to first inform the participants of the U.S. nuclear weapons freeze movement of the fact that I have familiarized the multimillion audience of Soviet television with their activities in an objective way and have shown the Soviet people the petitions they sent to Moscow.

Second, tell them we are prepared to struggle shoulder to shoulder with them against the further increase of nuclear capabilities and for the cessation of the nuclear arms race both quantitatively and qualitatively for the rejection by all nuclear powers of the first nuclear strike on the Soviet Union's example and for the general reduction of all arms on the basis of the lasting principle of equality and common security. Will the U.S. correspondents who love to say that all news deserves to be published fulfill my request? I do not know. We will wait and see.

Meanwhile, I appeal to all of you dear friends to mark both the preparations for and the scheduled session of the UN General Assembly by actively participating in new mass actions of our movement for the defense of the peace cause and the security of peoples. All the best, dear friends.

PACE OF GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION QUICKENS

LD202136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Summary] Our correspondents report from the Urgenoy-Uzhgorod pipeline on the Tula sector that an important stage of the work has been completed. Sections of pipes have been welded. It is intended to deliver them to the route before the roads become bad. The construction workers have decided to lay the pipes ahead of schedule for the October celebrations. Construction workers on the Udmurt sector have gone on a 24-hour work schedule.

More than 800 km of the pipeline have been laid. In the last few months the speed of construction has grown several times. It is intended to further increase the pace. Beginning in 1984 the gas will begin to flow to the countries of Western Europe.

'OPERATION TRUTH' EXPANDS ANTI-USSR PROPAGANDA

LD182120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by military specialist Prof Lt Gen Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov]

[Text] Last September, the U.S. President signed a directive providing for an expansion of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. Washington has dubbed this plan Operation Truth. With the political cynicism characteristic of the present administration, lies and disinformation have been raised to the rank of truth.

Why did the White House need this project? What are its aims? In a memorandum circulated by the International Communications Agency -- now renamed USIA, U.S. Information Agency -- two main aims are emphasized which Washington intends to achieve by Operation Truth. The first is to portray the United States and its policy as a bulwark of peace and freedom and a defender against world communism. The second, the memorandum says, is to stress in every possible way the military threat to the whole world posed, allegedly, by the Soviet Union. In other words, Washington needs to intensify its foreign, political propaganda; or, rather, to develop further its psychological war against real socialism, to justify its course toward world hegemony and the attainment of one-sided military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is known that, after Operation Truth was approved, all 10,000 USIA employees, in the 201 branches of the agency in more than 100 countries of the world, in close contact with the CIA, stepped up their radio brigandage and activated their psychological warfare. What the project amounts to is a doctrine of extensive, undeclared ideological and psychological war against the socialist countries.

An analysis of the activities of the U.S. propaganda organs workings in close contact with the notorious Operation Truth shows that the main direction of ideological subversion and the center of the psychological war is the attempt to capitalize on the legend of the so-called Soviet military threat. Judge for yourselves. The bourgeois news media drum into the reader, viewer and listener every day, every hour one idea -- that the Soviet threat is no myth, but a reality. Scores, hundreds of arguments -- if they can be called such -- are produced, based on a juggling of the facts, direct falsification of events and blatant lies, which frighten politically unsophisticated people. They deliberately play on the feelings of the lower-middle and middle classes of the bourgeoisie, the man in the street, who, being misinformed, is unwilling to acknowledge the justice of the thesis of equal security for states of the two systems. On a wave of anti-Sovietism, they justify the expediency of waging a nuclear war, its legitimacy and possible inevitability. The creators of this project exploit a whole range of pseudoarguments intended to prove the truth of the old legend of the so-called Soviet military threat. Here are a few of them:

The first argument is the kingpin of the great lie. It is that without a constant buildup of military effort the West would fall victim to world communism. Objectively, these steps are necessary, above all, to the monopolies and the imperialist elite to maintain and increase their superprofits. The arms race is a permanent El Dorado for the military-industrial complex, in spite of the fact that its effect is tantamount to a direct social plundering of their own country -- and not just their own. The unprecedented growth in the U.S. military budget ensures fabulous profits for the monopolies specializing in the development of new weapons.

The second argument which devotees of the project actively feed on is this: According to this pseudoargument, the West European allies of the United States are primarily threatened by the Soviet military peril, and, therefore, they must also arm and rearm. In an attempt to quell the intense antiwar and anti-American feeling that is widespread today in Western Europe, the Washington hawks are not sparing of gloomy prognostications, according to which the Soviet Union, having achieved overwhelming superiority, will paralyze the will to resist and, one fine day, present the peoples with an ultimatum of surrender. This is the false basis of the NATO decision, foisted on the West Europeans by the United States, to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe.

The third argument from the legend of the Soviet threat explains why the U.S. is obliged to be the world leader around whom all antisocialist forces must rally -- NATO, Japan, the other capitalist countries. The U.S. political scientist, (McGill), writes, for example, that since the Soviet peril threatens all civilization, the whole free world must unite under the leadership of the United States. To the accompaniment of numerous statements by U.S. politicians about the mounting threat from the USSR, which are circulated worldwide by the performers of Operation Truth, extensive military preparations are being carried out, new aggressive strategic orientations worked out, the material base for war improved, numerous maneuvers carried out, groups of forces built up, and the military bases that encircle our country from every side are being modernized. And all this is being done for the sake of achieving a one-sided superiority over the Soviet Union.

Through such pseudoarguments, which are widely used in the project, the West is trying to make the legend of the Soviet danger into the peculiar way of thinking of millions of people. But references to a military threat from the Soviet Union are seen to be absolutely illusory as soon as one reflects on the present state of affairs. The world socialist system, having achieved greater economic power than ever before, instead of the expansion that is always ascribed to the Soviet Union by its foes has directed all its influence toward a peaceful advance. This fundamentally important observation reveals once again the utter baselessness of the anticommunist cliché of the so-called Soviet military threat. But bourgeois propaganda needs that stereotype. Without it, it cannot explain -- even if the U.S. President or USIA Director Charles Wick try to do it themselves -- why the Pentagon is pushing ahead with the arms race; why Washington encouraged Israel's aggression against Lebanon and is expanding its network of military bases all over the world, interfering in the affairs of Poland and Afghanistan and stuffing the vaults of Western Europe with nuclear weapons.

Through pseudoarguments, U.S. Operation Truth is trying to twist the truth and mislead millions of people. Lies passed off as arguments give away the creators of falsehoods, who are trying to use the latter to mask the real threat that emanates from the militaristic circles of NATO. No project can hide that fact.

U.S. TRYING TO WEAKEN W. EUROPE ECONOMICALLY

PM161525 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 11 September carries on page 3, under the headline "Washington's Economic Brigandage," a 1,400-word "View of Events" article by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov. Pastukhov notes the rise of West European economic power in relation to the United States during the postwar years and suggests that Washington is using various means -- he describes them as "brigandage" -- to counter this trend. The United States is trying to weaken West Europe economically by "dragging it into a headlong arms race," by maintaining high interest rates, by imposing tariffs on steel imports and by trying to block the "gas for pipes" deal with the USSR. "It is perfectly clear that Washington will stoop to anything in the struggle for its own hegemony in the world both in the sphere of international political relations and in economic relations. All this poses a serious threat to world peace," Pastukhov concludes.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL'S IMPENDING PRC VISIT DENIED

AU201550 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beijing, September 20 -- Reports circulating in the last few days that a Soviet deputy foreign minister would be visiting Beijing in October received a categorical denial from a highly qualified Soviet diplomatic source this morning.

The source told ANSA that the reports are "without foundation." But analysts in this capital insisted that, even if these reports are not true, there is a certain thaw in the air in Soviet-Chinese relations.

In the last couple of days, for example, the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, the Soviet Union's foreign distributor of books and periodicals, signed an agreement with the Chinese national company for the import and export of printed material.

The agreement allows for exchanges of publications. It was concluded while a show of Soviet books and publications was going on at the exhibition hall of the Soviet trade mission here.

Moreover, the analysts recalled that, on September 14, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY gave relatively ample coverage to the visit which the dalai lama, the spiritual leader of the Tibetan Buddhists exiled in India since 1959, has made to the Soviet Union.

The Buddhist leader was invited by the head of the association of Soviet Buddhists and was guest of honor at a luncheon offered by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all the Russians.

Today, NEW CHINA gave a certain amount of attention to a TASS dispatch condemning the Israeli atrocities and "genocide" in Lebanon.

Last night, the agency also announced that a Chinese hockey team had left for East Germany and a series of friendly matches.

Even though analysts are loath to see these hints as anything better than straws in the wind, they point out that the thaw with the United States began with the arrival of a team of American ping-pong players here.

In effect, in the last few months Soviet sports people have been in China, and the Chinese are now apparently repaying the favor.

SEISMOLOGIST ATTENDS BEIJING SYMPOSIUM

OW190600 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] An international symposium on continental seismology and earthquake prediction has been held in Beijing. Representatives of 23 countries, including the Soviet Union, and international organizations attended the symposium. Major reports presented at the meeting examined the causes of earthquakes and questions concerning earthquake prediction.

A report presented by (Sozunev), a member of the Geophysics Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences with doctoral degrees in physics and mathematics, attracted the attention of the symposium participants. He reported on Soviet seismologists' work on the causes and prediction of earthquakes.

RPP REMINDS PRC OF CONSTANT U.S. THREAT

OW201205 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Glebov commentary: "A Policy That Accords With China's Interests"]

[Excerpts] The first PRC Constitution was adopted by the eighth CPC National Congress on 20 September 1954. A number of important principles were contained in that constitution, among other things, that striving for the realization of the lofty goals of world peace and human progress was China's unswerving foreign policy.

After having been tested for many years in the war against Japanese aggression and in opposing the Chiang Kai-shek regime and its protector the United States, the Chinese people enthusiastically joined the worldwide struggle against the imperialist plots of aggression. Like the people of other countries the world over who love peace, work hard and seek progress, the Chinese people urgently needed peace in the past; they need it now and will need it in the future. Because the Chinese leaders took into consideration the Chinese people's ideals and desires, the first PRC Constitution embodied these ideals and desires, the documents of the Eighth CPC National Congress also reflected these ideals and desires.

China joined the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in marching in the van of the world's peace-loving forces. On 19 March 1950, the permanent council of the First World Congress in Support of Peace adopted the Stockholm Declaration on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Peace-loving people in the world's five continents enthusiastically participated in the signature-collection campaign for peace. The people of various countries in the world were very glad and felt great respect for the Chinese people when they learned that the Chinese people were actively taking part in this movement and especially when they heard that more than 220 million Chinese citizens had put their signatures to the Stockholm peace appeal.

It should be pointed out that the movement in support of peace is of great significance because it made it impossible for the U.S. imperialists to use atomic bombs against China. During the Korean war, many crazy people in the Pentagon had called for the use of atomic bombs. During the cold war years the movement in support of peace also resulted in a great improvement of the international situation.

The peace movement of the world's peace-loving forces will be of greater significance now that the U.S. imperialists have again embarked on an unprecedented arms race, openly publicized their hegemonist ambitions and declared almost every region in the world as one that concerns their vital interests. The U.S. schemes of aggression certainly concern China. Everybody knows that the United States has deployed many military bases and troops along China's eastern and southern [as heard] borders. These bases and troops can be used to attack China whenever the Pentagon wishes to do so. The U.S. imperialists have stubbornly maintained their control over China's territory of Taiwan, regarding it as an unsinkable carrier off the Chinese coast. In addition, secret Directive No 59 signed by former U.S. President Carter must not be overlooked. The present U.S. President, Reagan, thinks that this directive is still effective. According to U.S. press reports, the directive says, among other things, that U.S. nuclear guided missiles are constantly aimed at more than 100 Chinese targets, which may be destroyed within seconds. Does this not call for deep thought by the Chinese people who support the elimination of the threat of war and defend world peace.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE WHITE PAPER CRITICIZED

OW160455 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] In Japan, a defense White Paper for 1982 was made public on 14 September, a month later than usual. Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev files the following report:

As early as in August the Defense Agency explained that the release of the defense White Paper was being delayed because of the need to fully reflect the 1983-1987 defense buildup plan, or the so-called 1981 midterm work estimate, in the White Paper.

When implemented, the 1981 midterm work estimate will enable Japan to become the greatest military power of all nonnuclear nations. Since the White Paper was made public in mid-September, the Japanese military must have been able to incorporate the results of the Honolulu Japan-U.S. working-level security consultative meeting, which had closed 13 days earlier after marking a new stage in Japan-U.S. military cooperation.

The contents of the new White Paper were determined by various needs, but in a nutshell, the White Paper can be called a wide-ranging plan to make Japan a military state. First of all, the defense White Paper calls for a buildup in Japan's defense potential, especially in the defense of sealanes. In short, this means that the condition put forth by the Japanese delegation at the Honolulu meeting was no more than a camouflage to conceal the true intention of the Japanese ruling circles from the public.

As a matter of fact, as shown by the contents of the White Paper, Japan is making its posture clear to comply with the U.S. demand that Japan expand its military role in aggressive U.S. strategies. However, nowhere in the White Paper can one find any plausible, new justification for Japan to make this choice.

The White Paper again stresses the timeworn fiction of so-called Soviet military threat. To incite terror as much as possible, the authors of the this White Paper flagrantly tell the downright lie that the massive Soviet military buildup has become a serious challenge to the Western nations.

The defense White Paper also stresses that it is necessary to cultivate the nation's patriotism and arouse its interest in defense. This is not the first time that such an allegation has appeared in this kind of document. Therefore, one can understand why the issue of rewriting history textbooks was created or why the campaigns for unwarranted territorial demands against the Soviet Union are stirred up.

In addition, the White Paper calls for the establishment of a nationwide civil defense system to cope with any possible invasion. One cannot but evaluate this call as an attempt to pave the way for the introduction of a compulsory military service system, which the Japanese military has long been dreaming about.

Also meriting attention is the fact that the White Paper, heeding the call to stockpile strategic supplies, urges the government to work out measures to stimulate weapons-related industries. Some circles in Japan are probably trying to tide over the current economic difficulties through the expansion and strengthening of the military industry.

This trend was observed in Germany as well as in Japan in the early 1930's. Will this policy not bring about a political change to conform with it sooner or later? In other words, will it not create the situation of reviving fascism?

The White Paper also bares an attempt to dilute the significance of Japan's peace Constitution and lay the ground for a revision of the Constitution. This White Paper intimates that the provisions of the Constitution that do not recognize Japan's right to collective self-defense are a mistake, citing as its pretext the fact that a state can exercise that right under international law. Thus, the contents of the defense White Paper show that reactionary circles in Japan still intend to drag the country in all areas onto a course that will pose a big danger to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

REPORTAGE ON INDIRA GANDHI'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Moscow TV on Arrival

LD201722 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 20 September in the Vremya newscast carries a videotape report on the arrival of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Moscow. The coverage begins with full shots of, from left to right, Arkhipov, Tikhonov, Brezhnev and Gromyko, walking abreast, followed by other officials, toward the aircraft. Brezhnev is seen walking unaided 30 to 40 yards toward the aircraft, as the announcer says: "At Vnukovo Airport, Indira Gandhi was met by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister."

The camera shows Brezhnev taking a few steps forward to greet Mrs Gandhi as she comes down the ramp. She is then shown being greeted by Tikhonov and Gromyko. The camera cuts to shots of, from left to right, Gromyko, Gandhi, Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Arkhipov posing for photographers. Brezhnev is shown standing and walking unaided throughout the entire videotape.

Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi are then shown standing side by side as the national anthems are being played. The camera cuts to shots of Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi inspecting the honor guard and of Mrs Gandhi being introduced to and shaking hands with various Soviet officials. The announcer adds: "Indira Gandhi was also met at the airport by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Pegov, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers Comrades Bratchenko, Bugayev, Goldin, Yelyutin, Shchelokov; Comrade Skachkov, USSR State Committee chairman; and other officials."

The report ends with Brezhnev, Gandhi and the other officials watching a march-past by the guard of honor, followed by shots of the motorcade going through Moscow streets.

Kremlin Dinner For Gandhi

LD201650 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR gave a dinner in honour of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India in the Kremlin today. Together with Indira Gandhi were the Indian statesmen accompanying her.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Petr Demichev, Boris Ponomarev, by vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by ministers of the USSR, by the chairmen of USSR state committees, and by other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at the dinner. A reply speech was made by Indira Gandhi.

The speeches of Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi were listened to with attention and met with applause.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Speech

LD201734 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev made today a speech at a Kremlin dinner which was given on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government in honour of Indira Gandhi who has arrived in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit. Addressing the Indian guests, Leonid Brezhnev said:

"We are sincerely glad to welcome again in the Soviet capital Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the outstanding stateswoman, the daughter of the great Indian people, widely known in our country and throughout the world, the prime minister of the Republic of India.

Our meetings and talks are invariably marked by warmth and cordiality. Every such meeting has a beneficial effect on the development of Soviet-Indian relations, on the situation in Asia and the world as a whole.

Relations between the USSR and India are a convincing example of how fruitful and strong cooperation between states with different social systems may be, provided goodwill is displayed and due account taken of each other's interests.

Equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence are distinguishing features of Soviet-Indian cooperation in all fields without exception.

Principles of equality and mutual benefit are harmoniously combined in our economic links with assistance given to India in building the groundwork of heavy industry, and in strengthening the fuel and energy basis of the country.

Our Indian friends know well that for the Soviet Union trade and economic ties with other countries have never been either a means of deriving maximum profits or an instrument of political pressure and diktat.

I should like to emphasise specially that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are not developed to the detriment of the interests and security of some other third countries or the relations of either state with third countries.

Our friendship and our cooperation have become an important and beneficial factor of world politics, a stable and growing factor. This factor operates in favour of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. This is especially valuable in the present troubled international situation.

Our countries are unanimous, above all, in the belief that it is necessary to remove the threat of war. Such a threat is created by the actions of those who are whipping up the arms race and working up war hysteria in their reckless striving to achieve world supremacy.

The developing countries, especially those which do not wish to stoop before the old or new colonialists, are also increasingly feeling the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialist circles. This is evidenced by the events in the Near and Middle East, Latin America, and in the south of Africa, the events during which a lot of blood was shed.

All honest people in the world are incensed by the bloody orgy which was staged in recent days by the Israeli aggressors in west Beirut and which led to the death of thousands of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese, chiefly women and children.

Concrete actions are now needed more than ever before to put an end to the rampage of the aggressive forces, and to stop mankind's sliding down to a nuclear catastrophe.

As to the Soviet Union, we firmly follow a policy of defending the vital interests of the people, as is provided for by the peace programme for the eighties, approved by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The whole world knows the major initiatives and concrete proposals of the Soviet Union, aimed at improving the world situation, curbing the unbridled arms race and strengthening peace.

We are not only ready for agreements -- just and equal ones. We also take practical steps, unilateral steps in the spirit of goodwill, by way of setting a good example.

I will recall here such steps of the Soviet Union as the reduction of the numerical strength of its troops and its armaments in Central Europe, the halt in the deployment and reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, capable of hitting targets in Western Europe.

And, finally, our voluntary pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons. We are still waiting for the NATO countries to respond somehow to this move in the spirit of goodwill.

Our proposals are aimed also at strengthening peace in Asia. For example, our call for extending confidence-building measures to a considerable part of the seas and oceans accords with the efforts of Indian Ocean countries to make this region a peace zone. The success of these efforts depends in many ways on the activity of the Indian Ocean states themselves, on the consistency of their policy. As before, they may count in this matter on full support from our side.

As is known, there is a decision by the U.N. General Assembly on holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983. To create a favourable situation for this we urge all countries whose ships are using the waters of the Indian Ocean to refrain, pending the convocation of such a conference, from any steps that might complicate the situation in the region still more.

Specifically to refrain from sending there big naval formations, holding military exercises there, enlarging and modernising military bases by those non-littoral states which have such bases in the Indian Ocean.

We are also prepared to resume at any moment the bilateral talks on the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, which were interrupted by the American side.

In short, we are for the relaxation of tension, for removing the threat of war, for broadening peaceful cooperation throughout the world.

The Soviet Union, inspired by this desire, suggests that the leading bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty make a statement on their refusal to extend the sphere of activity of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

I think that India, as well as other peace-loving independent states of these continents would welcome such a step by the two military-political groupings.

In conclusion I should like to express confidence that the Soviet Union and India will continue building their relations along the tried and tested lines of friendship and cooperation to the benefit of their peoples and in the interests of a peaceful future for mankind.

Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to the health of the prime minister of the Republic of India, Indira Gandhi, and all guests from India, to the successes and prosperity of the great Indian people, to the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to a lasting peace on earth.

Gandhi Speech

LD201736 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- "Soviet-Indian friendship has been an enduring factor for peace and stability in the world," stated Indira Gandhi, speaking in the Kremlin today at a dinner given in her honour by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

"World peace," Indira Gandhi went on to say, "needs our two countries to cooperate so that our joint population of nearly 950 million is involved in working for reconciliation among peoples."

"Our friendship is to our mutual advantage," Indira Gandhi said. "India has often publicly acknowledged the sympathy and help of the Soviet Union in the building of our basic metallurgical and machine-building industries."

You have stood by us in our moments of difficulties. I am sure that in your own problems you have found understanding from India even when our political philosophies and systems differ and our views may vary."

"The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation is actuated by a spirit of goodwill. We want to ensure that our friendship retains its strength and relevance in the years to come. We must give no sustenance to those who try to weaken it."

"All over the globe there are many areas of tension and issues which divide people from people. Economic disparities are growing. Nuclear warheads are shown like dragon's teeth over vast stretches. In southern Africa, the Pretoria regime flaunts its racial arrogance and is promoting destabilisation of regimes which have emerged victorious in anti-colonial struggles. In west Asia the Palestinians suffer and wander, deprived of their home, as Israel continues its brazen aggression. The whole world is shocked at the massacre of civilians in Beirut. In Iraq and Iran two nonaligned countries are fighting each other."

"Armaments and outside presences on various continents and oceans are on the increase. India is particularly concerned about the militarisation of its neighbourhood. Our own response is a renewed effort to seek enduring friendship with our neighbors and to settle old differences through discussion. We find that many other nations have also made similar earnest endeavours."

Addressing Leonid Brezhnev, Indira Gandhi said: "I know of your dedication to peace and your concern to avert nuclear annihilation. India has welcomed your statesmanlike announcement that the Soviet Union will desist from the first use of nuclear weapons. We have been particularly glad that last year the Soviet Union supported the resolution in the U.N. General Assembly which declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the U.N. Charter and a crime against humanity."

"Throughout the years India," Indira Gandhi went on to say, "has been active in the world body in its efforts to bring about general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament. At the recent disarmament session we put forward a few proposals, some of which I think are of immediate and compelling importance. These are:

The negotiation of a convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons;

The freeze on nuclear weapons, including the total stoppage of further production;

And an immediate suspension of nuclear weapons tests.

I believe that these suggestions could be a basis for a total and satisfactory solution of this complex question."

"The world is in the midst of a difficult transitional period, a time of danger and challenge, as well as opportunity, if only we have the courage to recognise it. Let us recall what Lenin said: 'We are passing from the sphere of history to the sphere of the present and partly to the sphere of the future.'"

"I should also like to use this occasion to give expression to our affection and esteem for you, Mr President, both as a leader of a great and friendly people, and also as a good and valued personal friend for so many of us. The people of India know you as one of the main architects of our many-faceted relationship. In recent years you have made untiring efforts to bring about relaxation of international tension."

The prime minister of India proposed a toast to the health of Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, to the welfare of the Soviet people and to Indian-Soviet friendship.

Soviet-Indian Kremlin Talks

LD201832 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Soviet-Indian talks began in the Kremlin today.

Conducting the talks from the Soviet side are the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov; First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov; Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev.

From the Indian side: Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi; Minister of Foreign Affairs of India P.V. Narasimha Rao; chief adviser of the prime minister G. Parthasarathi; Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister Dr. P.C. Alexander; Secretary for Foreign Affairs of India's Foreign Ministry M. Rasgotra; economic adviser of the prime minister A.K. Sengupta.

The sides carried out in the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, an extensive exchange of views on the cardinal questions of Soviet-Indian relations, and on a broad range of problems of the present-day international situation.

The sides noted with satisfaction the stable development of friendly Soviet-Indian relations, fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and other spheres on the firm basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, as well as successful implementation of the agreements and accords reached during the meeting of the leaders of the USSR and India in New Delhi in 1980. Both sides reaffirmed the desire to continue to expand and deepen in all ways this partnership, cooperation between the USSR and India in the world arenas for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Concern over the dangerous growth of tension in the world as a result of the spiralling up of the arms race, the emergence of hotbeds of military conflicts and the proclamation of dangerous militarist doctrines which justify admissibility of a nuclear war was expressed during the discussion of international problems.

The Soviet Union and India hold that there is not and cannot be anything more important today than the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension. In the present international situation the main call of the times is to bar the way to war. This is what all energies must be directed to. No other considerations, contradictions or differences between states can become a hindrance in this cause which is of vital importance to the whole of mankind.

The participants in the talks resolutely condemned Israel's criminal aggression, encouraged from outside, against the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples, its bloody atrocities in Lebanese territory and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The tragic events in Lebanon once again bring into a sharp focus the question of the need for an early implementation of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, which, in the firm conviction of the USSR and India, can be achieved only with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation in the area of the Indian Ocean, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that an easing of military tensions here ought to be sought through implementing the proposal of the coastal countries to make it into a zone of peace.

On its part the Soviet Union is prepared to hold any talks on the Indian Ocean problems, bilateral and multilateral, with all states concerned on the basis of complete equality and equal security.

Both sides expressed a serious concern over the tension persisting in southwest Asia. The Soviet Union and India confirmed again that the problems of the region require peaceful political solutions.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia the participants in the talks expressed the conviction that the solution of its problems is above all the matter for states of the region. Leonid Brezhnev pointed to the strengthening cooperation of India with states of Indochina as a positive fact.

It was pointed out at the talks that the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement and its active participation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism is ever growing in the present-day complicated international situation. Leonid Brezhnev highly assessed India's constructive role in this movement and expressed confidence that India, one of the founders and recognised leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement, will work for its unity around the noble goals of the struggle for peace, international security and freedom of the peoples.

The participants in the talks stated with satisfaction that regular political contacts and reciprocal friendly visits by leaders of both countries have become a good tradition and effective instrument in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

They promote the headway of the entire complex of Soviet-Indian relations and make a considerable contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- V.F. Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Yu.M. Vorontsov, the ambassador of the USSR to India, Ye.M. Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.I. Valkov, head of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

On the Indian side -- V.K. Ahuja, the ambassador of India to the USSR, H.Y. Sharada Prasad, press counsellor to the prime minister, and M.K. Mangalmurti, head of a department of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Further Details

BK210323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have set a framework for steady expansion of mutual cooperation and reduction of tension in the world. At their first round of talks in Moscow last evening, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev reviewed the international situation and bilateral relations. The situation in west Asia and Southeast Asia and India's role in the Nonaligned Movement came up for discussion. The talks lasted about 100 minutes.

The All India Radio special correspondent (Klaber Majumdar) covering the prime minister's visit says Mrs Gandhi in her assessment of the world situation felt that it is fast deteriorating. She particularly referred to the tragic happenings in west Asia and condemned Israel for the invasion of Lebanon and consequent happenings.

President Brezhnev also spoke of the problems of disarmament and referred to American efforts to dominate the world. The two leaders reiterated their support to the proposal made at the recent Arab summit to resolve the west Asia crisis. Brezhnev called for an international conference on west Asia to find a lasting solution to the Palestinian issue.

He is understood to have told Mrs Gandhi that the no-war pact proposed by Pakistan is a cover for securing more sophisticated U.S. weapons.

President Brezhnev disclosed that much progress has not been made in the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms reduction. Mrs Gandhi appreciated Soviet efforts to resume talks with the United States on the issue.

The prime minister said Soviet assistance to India has been a step forward in achieving the goal of self-reliance. She pointed out that India needs, at this stage, Soviet support to strengthen her industry, particularly steel, nonferrous and energy including the nuclear field. She said the important factor in the Soviet help is the low rate of interest. It would serve as a model of assistance to the developing countries by affluent nations.

The second round of talks will be held today.

Moscow TV Report on Talks

LD210028 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 20 September carries a film report on the beginning of the Soviet-Indian talks in the Kremlin. The report begins by showing Leonid Brezhnev walking unaided into the conference room, followed by Tikhonov and Gromyko, and shaking Mrs Gandhi's hand, as the announcer says: "Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side are: Comrades Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko and Ustinov; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister."

The camera then shows from left to right Tikhonov, Gandhi, Gromyko and Arkhipov standing behind their chairs and apparently posing for photographers. Ustinov is seen behind them proceeding to his seat.

Brezhnev is then shown sitting down at the conference table with an aide pushing the chair in behind him. The camera also shows from left to right Ustinov, Tikhonov and Arkhipov taking their seats.

The camera then shows Brezhnev talking to Gromyko, who is on Brezhnev's left. As the camera pulls back it provides shots of Brezhnev, Gromyko and Arkhipov and then cuts to shots of Mrs Gandhi and Indian officials around her.

Next on the screen is a picture of the conference table from another angle showing from left to right Patolichev, Ustinov and Tikhonov, the latter in conversation with Brezhnev, and Gromyko and Arkhipov. The camera then cuts to closeup shots of Brezhnev holding his glasses. This is followed by shots of Indira Gandhi followed by a shot of Patolichev, Ustinov, Tikhonov in conversation with Brezhnev, Gromyko and Arkhipov at the conference table.

The announcer is then shown reading a report on the proceedings.

Brezhnev-Gandhi Talks End

LD211046 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Soviet-Indian talks have ended in the Kremlin today.

The talks were held on the Soviet side by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Defence Minister of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

On the Indian side by the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi; the Minister for External Affairs of India P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister Dr. P.C. Alexander and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at India's Ministry for External Affairs M. Rasgotra.

The exchange of opinion on a number of international problems of mutual concern was resumed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The unanimous conviction was expressed that the growing cooperation between the USSR and India in the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race, for detente and cooperation between states on an equal footing is becoming an ever more important factor of world politics and favorably affecting the international situation.

Indira Gandhi highly values the constructive efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at the reduction of armaments and reducing the threat of nuclear war, particularly its solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Both sides expressed anxiety over the continuing tension in Asia. The USSR and India are against the setting up of foreign military bases on the territory of Asian states, against military, political and economic pressure on sovereign states. In this context the mutual desire was reaffirmed to strive for the elimination of existing and to prevent the emergence of new seats of tension in Asia, for a solution of outstanding problems through political means, through negotiations, for promotion of the development of equal cooperation between states in the interests of peace and stability on the continent.

Some questions of Soviet-Indian bilateral relations were also considered in the talks.

Joint Declaration Signing

LD210920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The signing of a joint Soviet-Indian declaration took place in the Great Kremlin Palace today. The declaration was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and by Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

On the Soviet side, Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and other official personages were present at the signing of the document.

On the Indian side, the statesmen accompanying the Indian prime minister were present.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES SOVIET-INDIAN TRADE TIES

PM201139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch: "USSR-India: Handshakes of Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Delhi -- It can happen that an apparently quite insignificant, tiny phenomenon suddenly reflects important and sometimes even grand events. Among the rows of stalls in colorful, noisy, crowded Chandni Chauk Street in old Delhi, I once noticed a peddler who was offering passers-by Russian wooden matreshkas [nested dolls]. On going closer, however, I realized I was mistaken: They were -- how shall I put it -- Indian-style matreshkas. They were in saris, and the sides of their carefully drawn little noses were adorned with traditional Indian rings.

How long, close and profound the intercourse between Soviet people and Indians must have been and how many of life's spheres it must have embraced for such a matreshka "disguised" in the local manner to have taken root in the daily routine of Chandni Chauk!

Soviet-Indian ties.... It is scarcely possible to find in history another example of such close and extensive cooperation between two countries with different social systems. Western political experts sometimes call the relations between our countries a "present-day phenomenon" and a "political marvel." Naturally, there can be no question of any marvel. The friendly relations between the USSR and India reflect, above all, the objective reality of the present world. And this reality consists in the fact that imperialism is totally opposed to the rapid industrial development of former colonies, which, after gaining political independence, leads them to economic liberation. This reality also consists in the fact that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are natural allies of India and other developing countries in their struggle against age-old backwardness and against severe privations and poverty.

This was why, shortly before the proclamation of India's independence, Jawaharlal Nehru, who subsequently became its first prime minister, emphasized that Indians had much to do in conjunction with their good neighbor -- the Soviet Union. Now, some 35 years later, it is obvious to everyone how accurate was that foresight of India's great son.

In conjunction with its good neighbor India has created industrial enterprises capable of producing each year 13.5 million tons of steel, 6.5 million tons of iron ore, 13 million tons of oil, 47 million tons of coal and 125,000 tons of heavy equipment. Following the metallurgical giants at Bhilai and Bokaro, a mighty metallurgical plant, whose annual capacity will total 3.4 million tons, is being created at a fast pace at Visakapatnam within the framework of Soviet-Indian cooperation. After this plant has been commissioned, India will be able to satisfy its steel requirements more fully. The heavy electrical equipment plant at Hardwar, the mine and pit equipment plant at Durgapur and the heavy machine-building plant at Ranchi have made a good name for themselves in India. These enterprises, also constructed with the USSR's assistance. Have been a powerful lever in India's further industrialization.

In all, 80 major ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and machine, building enterprises and other projects have been or are being constructed or planned in India with Soviet technical assistance.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan for the development of the Indian economy outlines a number of important changes to the country's energy balance and, in particular, provides for a considerable increase in the extraction and use of coal. Once again cooperation with the Soviet Union will play a substantial role in resolving this problem. The biggest project in economic cooperation between the two countries will be the construction of a mighty energy complex on the Singraul coalfields, which will include the Vindhyaachal thermal power station and an opencut coalmine. The Soviet Union will also assist India in the development of an opencut coalfield at (Mikund).

Soviet-Indian economic cooperation is of a mutually advantageous nature. It accelerates the development of both countries and contributes to the efficient division of labor. The output from certain enterprises constructed in India with the USSR's assistance is already being sent in part to our country. This year alone, in particular, contracts provide for 405 million rupees' worth of mine and pit and metallurgical equipment produced at Ranchi and Durgapur to be delivered to the Soviet Union.

The planning work done by Soviet engineers and the delivery of equipment from the USSR for enterprises being constructed with our country's assistance are being paid for with deliveries to the Soviet Union of many commodities that it needs. Indian knitted woolen goods and Indian cotton fabrics are well known in Moscow, Sverdlovsk and Khabarovsk. While Western countries are constantly restricting imports of Indian textiles to their markets, the Soviet Union is purchasing more and more textile commodities in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. There are entire cities in India producing output exclusively for export to the USSR. Imports from India of leather blanks for footwear are assuming an increasingly large scale. Purchases of Indian tea are of great significance to us. India also exports coffee, rice, peanuts and many spices to the USSR.

Time passes quickly, and the former colony is increasingly confidently producing complex and precise modern equipment. Therefore it is important to point out that we today purchase from India high-precision metalworking machine tools, batteries, cable, marine containers and many other products. In the past few years alone exports of Indian machinery and equipment to the USSR have trebled.

Soviet-Indian cooperation is developing systematically and reflects development trends in both countries which can be traced in their 5-year plans. Visits by Indian leaders to the USSR and by Soviet leaders to India always give a powerful boost to the growth of our economic, commercial, scientific and technical ties. The historic visit which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made to India in December 1980 made a tremendous contribution to the further development of cooperation between the two countries. There can be no doubt that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's upcoming visit to the USSR will also add an important page to the annals of our relations.

"Just like L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India, Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly deepen the cordial, friendly relations between our countries," Planning Minister S.B. Chavan told me in a brief interview. "It will lead to the further broadening of spheres of fruitful cooperation between our countries. India is seeking to strengthen its industry and to modernize technology. And this is promoted to a considerable degree by its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union."

"Relations between our countries are continuing to develop for the good of both peoples," Prof (Rashiduddin Khan), deputy of the upper house of Parliament, remarked in conversation with me. "Prime Minister Indira Gandhi once said that friendship, like a good garden, needs constant attention and constant care. This attention and care manifest themselves with special force during the exchange of visits between our leaders. I am sure that the talks Indira Gandhi will have with L.I. Brezhnev in Moscow, just like the talks which the two leaders had in Delhi in December 1980, will be of great practical significance and play an important role in further strengthening our friendship. The visit will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the development of the international situation, which alarms all mankind today."

INDIA, USSR ENERGY COOPERATION ASSESSED

LD181114 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Nikolayev reports:

Cooperation with the USSR is one of the most important directions of the Indian Government's policy. Friendship with the Soviet Union has become a firmly established tradition in India, State Minister of Power Vikram Mahajan told a TASS correspondent.

Indian-Soviet ties in the sphere of energetics have been developing for nearly 25 years, he said. The power station at Neyveli [name as received] has become one of the first projects of economic cooperation of the two countries. Since then power stations in Korba, Balimila and many other localities were built in India with Soviet assistance. They account for 20 per cent of electricity generated in India.

Work to build the first section of the thermal electric power station in Vindhyaachal with a capacity of 1,260 thousand kilowatts is successfully conducted now. The minister said this power station is one of the most important projects under the Sixth Five-Year Plan of India's socio-economic development (1980-1985). Its launching will become an important contribution to consolidation of India's energy base.

Vast experience of Soviet specialists in the construction of major hydro-power complexes, the advanced Soviet technology received recognition in many countries including India, Vikram Mahajan said. He expressed the confidence that Soviet-Indian ties in various spheres will continue developing to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

PAKISTAN PAYS HIGH PRICE FOR FORGOING INDEPENDENCE

LD210454 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The 37th session of the UN General Assembly opens in New York. It will discuss various issues, the most important of which is universal peace. Here's a comment from Ivan Lavrov:

Worth a special mention is the fact that among the countries denouncing the United States for building up arms, for reviving the policy from the position of strength, and in particular, for conniving with the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon are even those states which could hardly be suspected of anti-American feelings. One such country is Pakistan-- in the not-so-recent past a close U.S. ally in military blocks and at present a major recipient of American military and economic aid.

Pakistani representatives have spoken in favor of giving all-round support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and have censured Washington for conniving with Israeli crimes. This is borne out by the resolutions adopted at a number of international meetings held within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference organization. Taking part, among other countries, was Pakistan.

There is also a number of other urgent international problems on which Islamabad's position seems quite constructive. These include the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and turning it into a zone of peace, an early end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the elimination of the hotbeds of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and the creation of a new world economic order. All this creates certain prerequisites for Pakistan's cooperation with the states holding identical or approximate views on these problems. Among these countries is the Soviet Union.

Quite logically, if Pakistan pursued a really independent course such positive trends in approach to the key world problems could receive further impetus and could even take the form of concrete foreign policy initiatives that would help strengthen world peace and security. We say "could" because unfortunately this hasn't happened yet.

Especially striking confirmation of this is Islamabad's inconsistency over the so-called Afghan issue. On the one hand, undoubtedly positive is the fact that an exchange of views took place in June this year between the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan with mediation by the UN secretary general's personal representative. But on the other hand, Islamabad still lets Pakistan's territory be used as a bridgehead for Afghan counterrevolutionaries [word indistinct] against the legitimate Afghan Government with direct support from the United States and other Western powers. As a result, Pakistan, whether it wants it or not, has found itself involved in the policy pursued by these states and has become vulnerable to pressure on their part. More than that, having tied up Islamabad by commitments ensuing from granting it major military and economic aid, Washington has begun to extort from it various concessions, above all the opportunity to set up military bases on its territory.

In any case, increased Islamabad dependence on Washington could directly result in the substantial weakening in Pakistan's policy of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist trends typical of the Nonaligned Movement. Obviously, it's for Pakistan itself to formulate its policy line and choose friends and partners for itself, but the lessons of controversial development of that country over the last few years cannot be disregarded. They show what a high price, from the point of view of real national interests, a country has to pay if it foregoes its independent foreign policy.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON MASSACRE

LD201718 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received a message from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat in which he informs about the slaughter perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

In reply Leonid Brezhnev sent the following message to Yasir 'Arafat:

"Dear Comrade Yasir 'Arafat,

It is with deep pain that I read your message to me.

The Israeli aggressor is perpetrating really terrible crimes in west Beirut, destroying peaceful Palestinian inhabitants there -- women, children and old people. The genocide against the Palestinians is the same as that committed by the Hitlerites against other peoples, including the Jewish people, during the Second World War.

Human reason, conscience and honour revolt against the atrocities perpetrated by Israel in Lebanon. By committing them the Israeli leaders trample into mud not only international norms and concepts held sacred for countries but, together with them, their own human image.

Together with the Palestinians all the other peoples of the world will not forget these crimes of Israel's ruling upper crust and will not forgive them.

Responsibility for what happened is borne both by the criminal himself and by his accomplice -- the one who armed and encouraged Israel to commit its bloody crimes. If anyone did have illusions that Washington will support the Arabs, will prevent a suppression of Palestinians after the withdrawal of Palestine military formations from Beirut -- for exactly this was officially promised by the White House -- now these illusions have dissolved in the streams of blood in the Palestinian camps.

Together with you, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, we mourn and express indignation at the tragic death of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese. Together with you we will further resolutely struggle to stop these crimes and make the aggressor get out of Lebanon.

Respectfully yours

[Signed] L. Brezhnev".

PLO OFFICIAL: U.S. KNEW OF MASSACRE IN ADVANCE

LD210726 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- Washington knew in advance about the forthcoming atrocious crime in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Nevertheless, the administration did absolutely nothing to prevent bloodshed. This charge has been made here by Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman, head of the Palestinian Information Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization. According to him, the day before the "bloody Friday" he asked diplomats of a number of Arab countries accredited in Washington to immediately inform the Department of State that a massacre was in the making in Beirut. This information was brought to the knowledge of the U.S. Department of State. But no measures were taken except...the assurances of spokesmen for the Department of State that the U.S. would assume responsibility for ensuring the Palestinians' security.

REAGAN FAILS TO CENSURE ISRAEL FOR MASSACRE

Carrying Out U.S. Policy

LD201726 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Sep 82

[From the "Window of the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Begin government has declared that it does not accept the charges of any direct or indirect Israeli forces' participation in the massacre of unarmed Palestinians. But the falsehood of such denial is exposed by even the Israeli papers themselves. In their commentaries today, Monday, the Israeli papers report that the Israeli Government was well-informed in advance of the planned massacre, but acted in a manner which enabled the massacre to be carried out.

President Reagan was forced to admit in a special statement that the massacre of the inhabitants of the two Palestinian camps was the direct result of the Israeli occupation of west Beirut. He also declared that he felt horrified at the news of the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. But what did he do next? Let us read the statement of the American President. He said: Despite the new bloody wound which further aggravates the agonies of Lebanon, and indeed because of it, we earnestly urge the Lebanese to rally around their government and work for the future they have truly earned.

Thus it is evident from this statement that Reagan does not include Israel among the culprits and perpetrators of this Nazi-type crime at the two Palestine refugee camps in Beirut. This constitutes an insult to the memory of the victims and an exoneration of the true perpetrators of the crime.

It is a well known fact that Washington is always anxious to impose all sorts of sanctions. But, vis-a-vis the Lebanese incidents, it could not find one word of censure to utter against its principal prodigy in the Middle East, nor did it take practical steps to put an end to Israel's growing crimes. Could one have expected anything else other than this from Washington? For the new Nazis, the Israelis, are only carrying out the policy drawn up in the United States against the Palestinian and other Arab people, using for the purpose American arms and political and diplomatic protection which the Reagan administration accords the criminal Zionists.

Pretext for Marines' Return

LD202324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2304 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 21 Sep (TASS) -- U.S. President R. Reagan made a speech on television and radio on Monday in which he set out the U.S. position in connection with the latest events in Beirut where a bloodbath took place in the Palestinian refugee camps. In the speech, however, there was not a word of condemnation either from the Israeli aggressors who organized this monstrous crime or for the direct executors of it, the ultra-right-wing hangmen, although the President called the events in Beirut "a terrible tragedy." This shows that the United States, too, bears responsibility for the tragedy in Beirut, for having armed Israel and inspired it to commit bloody crimes.

It is clear from Reagan's speech that the United States is making use of the bloodbath in Beirut as a pretext to send its Marines back in under the guise of an international force which the President says will return to Beirut for a limited period. However, an administration spokesman told journalists that the United States would only send Marines to Beirut with Israel's agreement.

Though he did not condemn Israel for its perfidious invasion of west Beirut, the President said a lot about the need for the withdrawal of "all foreign forces" from Lebanon, having in mind primarily Syrian forces which are in Lebanon under the mandate of the Arab League. Thus he puts the aggressors and the forces defending the victim of aggression on the same level.

Reagan also expounded on the need to restore a "strong and stable" government in Lebanon, having in mind of course that Lebanon should be turned into a permanent sphere of interest of Israel and its patron, the United States. The actual implementation of this plan, directed against the national interests of the Lebanese people, has again been entrusted by Reagan to his special envoys Habib and Draper who have already played the shameful part of advocates for the Israeli aggressors.

ISRAEL, U.S. SHARE 'BLOODBATH' RESPONSIBILITY

LD202130 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The official circles of Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to avoid responsibility for the horrible crime of the Israeli military -- the bloodbath in Beirut. President Reagan held yesterday in the White House a conference with a number of high officials of his administration to discuss the situation in Lebanon. But going by reports of the U.S. press, no decisions were adopted at the conference and no measures against Israel were discussed. They in Washington are, specifically, trying to justify themselves by saying that a confusion formed in Beirut and so this happened. One might ask, however, why is it that it is only the Palestinians who are being destroyed so fiercely and methodically -- neither women, nor children, nor old people are being spared. It should be recalled that it is precisely with the aim of annihilating the Palestinians and Palestine Liberation Organization that the Israeli forces invaded Lebanon. THE WASHINGTON POST admits that back in June, Israeli Defence Minister Sharon wished to send the Phalangist units patronized by Tel Aviv into the Shatila and Sabra Palestinian camps and to stage a massacre there. That barbarous plan was implemented last Friday.

The new details about the horrible crime in Beirut in which the Israeli military took part became known today. Lebanese newspapers reported that the barbarians were killing even infants, stabbing them by knives and bayonets. The wounded were killed off by the ripping of their bellies. In the 'Akka hospital the doctors and other medical personnel were killed alongside the wounded. Among medical personnel there were several foreign specialists who were rendering assistance to the wounded.

The newspaper AL-LIWA' writes in this connection that Israeli soldiers were staying in the hospital's yard watching that nothing should interfere with the crime and that nobody should escape alive.

Lebanon's Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the United States bears complete moral and material responsibility for the continuation of the Israeli occupation.

The whole world is indignant over the reckless act of genocide against the Palestinians. A statement of the Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates emphasizes that the tragic events in Lebanon were a result of Washington's not fulfilling its pledges to ensure security of the Palestinian refugees and Beirut's population.

It is well-known that the present U.S. administration did nothing to stop the aggressor. Moreover, it supplied the aggressor, with armaments and was actually instigating Tel Aviv to new acts of international brigandage. It is none other than Washington leaders that prepared a moral and psychological climate for Israel's aggression against Lebanon and then sent the aggressors against the Lebanese and Palestinians. In the Security Council the United States delegation assumed an openly obstructionist stand striving in any way to exonerate and whitewash the Israeli aggressors, to prevent the adoption by the council of effective measures against Tel Aviv. Even in those rare cases when U.S. leaders had to reproach mildly their "strategic partner" in order to dampen the wave of criticism against the United States as the accomplice in the aggression, Washington actually continued giving all-out support to Tel Aviv's aggressive actions.

The Israelis seized west Beirut under the pretext of the need to establish order there and to ensure security of the city. But this was an outright deception: The occupation of the Lebanese capital was staged with the aim of further destruction of the Arab people of Palestine and the widening of the aggression in Lebanon.

The Israeli occupiers at the same time are setting their henchmen at Palestinian Arabs. As THE WASHINGTON POST admits, Israeli forces were in direct proximity to the camps at a time when the bloodbath started, as well as all through the night, and also early in the morning, when the murderers, by all indications, completed their task. It is no secret that Haddad, who aspires to becoming a Lebanese dictator, is a major of the Israeli Army.

The British TIMES stresses it is Israel that is entirely to blame for the wholesale killings in Beirut.

Washington and Tel Aviv now try to cover up the tracks so as to dissociate themselves from the crime in Beirut, but these attempts will not conceal those who are really guilty of the tragedy, the Zionists. The Israeli aggression is staged under the spiritual banner of Zionism, which is the most brutal form of racism and hatred for mankind. A share of responsibility is borne along with Israel also by those who could but wouldn't prevent Tel Aviv's crime, namely the United States.

ISRAELIS CONTINUE ATROCITIES, OCCUPATION

LD201646 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

The massacre perpetrated by the Israeli troops and their henchmen from among the Lebanese separatists in the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra and Shatila remains in the focus of attention of the local public, political community and mass media. New details of this crime have become known. In particular, it has turned out that there were about 2,000 Lebanese among the civilians knived, shot and strangled in the camps. Newspapers report that the barbarians who had perpetrated the massacre killed babies with knives and bayonets, that young girls were gang-raped before being murdered and that the wounded were finished off by gutting. Other blood-curdling facts are cited. The newspaper AL-LIWA' points out that the crimes committed in Sabra and Shatila are acts of savagery and sadism beyond precedent in today's history.

The local press, spokesmen for the government and prominent public and political leaders stress that the blame for the massacre perpetrated in the camps is borne entirely by the Israeli occupation troops. They point out that Tel Aviv's attempts to shift the blame onto the right-wing Christian separatists are absolutely untenable.

The Israeli invaders continued their atrocities in the Lebanese capital throughout yesterday. They carried out mass searches and arrests in several parts of west Beirut, in particular in the areas of Basta and Musitba Streets. The invaders closed down several more Lebanese newspapers and journals.

While carrying out their acts of arbitrariness against the civilian population, the Israelis have begun to destroy the Lebanese economic infrastructure. Their bulldozers have demolished more than 200 shops and stores in the Raushi District, having pushed into the sea their goods. Invaders broke into several banks, in particular the Arab Bank, and, according to eyewitnesses, stole a good deal of securities from it.

Tel Aviv is now taking measures to perpetuate its occupation of Beirut. The local news agency ASH-SAHAFIA points out that the Israeli command has already appointed a military governor of the city.

The curfew imposed by the invaders was in force in west Beirut from 5 p.m. yesterday to 8 a.m. today. The Israelis are still blocking the supplies of electricity, food, medicines and other necessities to that part of the capital.

PUNISHMENT 'INEVITABLE' FOR ISRAELI AGGRESSOR

LD201522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 20 Sep 82

["IZVESTIYA: The Aggressor Will Not Escape Punishment" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (TASS) -- "The blood of yet another atrocity perpetrated in west Beirut is on the hands of the Begin-Sharon clique. Responsibility also rests with those who put weapons into the hands of the aggressor and who in fact inspire his activities, writes Konstantin Geyvandov, IZVESTIYA political observer today. Were it not for Washington's support, Israel would not have dared to perpetrate bestialities of this kind. These in essence are the fruits of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. Attempts are being made to consolidate them with the aid of the so-called Reagan plan and continuation of the Camp David policies." The observer stresses that "the bloody carnage in Beirut without doubt ranks among such atrocities committed by the fascists during World War II as the mass annihilation of people in Babi Yar. And there is a name for it. What the Israeli brass-hats are doing on Lebanese soil is genocide. Its purpose is to destroy the Palestinians as a nation."

"The crimes which Israel commits in Lebanon, the article points out, give rise to anger and indignation among all honest people, among all those who strive for peace not by their words but by their actions. After a resolute condemnation of this vandalistic operation of the Israeli military clique, a question was raised at the UN Security Council emergency session: Can a state such as Israel, a state that systematically violates the principles of the UN Charter, remain in the ranks of members of this organization?"

"Not only the Palestinians but other nations, too, will never forget what the aggressor has done. Punishment will be inevitable!" the IZVESTIYA observer emphasizes.

CRIMES IN LEBANON CONFIRM ISRAEL'S 'FASCISM'

LD201642 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 20 Sep 82

["The Fascist Face of Zionism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The massacre of the civilian population in Beirut, staged by blood-thirsty Israeli soldiers on direct instructions from Premier-terrorist Begin, has vividly revealed the criminal essence of Zionism. The U.N. General Assembly has stigmatised Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination. The crimes committed in Lebanon by the Zionists, impudent in the extreme, confirm that the Begin clique constitutes the fascist wing of the arch-reactionary Zionist movement. True, unlike the founding fathers of the Zionist party Herut, who openly proclaimed themselves followers of fascism, their successor Begin refrains from making such analogies. But it is not only the Zionist ideology, based on racism, but also the methods of attaining their adventurous, expansionist goals which are fully shared by the Zionists and fascists.

Just as the mad fuehrer in the past "justified" his brazen aggressive policy by concern for the protection of the Reich and gaining of "living space" for the Aryans, the "master race", Begin prattles today with unprecedented cynicism about "self-defence" and "safe borders" for Israel, laying claims, in addition to the already occupied Arab territories, to Lebanon, Syria and the oil-rich regions of the Arabian Peninsula.

The bloodbath in west Beirut, unprecedented by its scope and ruthlessness, was undertaken, as Tel Aviv declared without batting an eyelid, in order to "avert the threat of violence, bloodshed and anarchy". Indeed, the rulers of the Third Reich should turn in their graves out of envy at such an example of cynicism.

The crimes by the clique of Begin in Lebanon is not a chance "episode" in the biography of this dyed-in-the-wool terrorist, but his political credo which he has invariably upheld throughout his career, stained with Arab blood. Forty years ago he headed one of the most ruthless Zionist terrorist organizations, Irgun, which was responsible for the capture of the Arab towns of Yaffa and Haifa, and the carnage in the village of Dir Yasin whose all 250 inhabitants were murdered by knives and bayonets on the night from April 9 to 10, 1948. Wells were stuffed with dead bodies, many were burnt in a quarry. "Without the victory in Dir Yasin," bragged the gang leader, Begin, "there would have been no state of Israel."

The "team", currently in office in Tel Aviv, is a match for their prime minister. Defence Minister Sharon, aptly nick-named "Bulldozer", started his "career" from the destruction of the Arab village of Kibya -- 46 houses were blown up and 69 peaceful villagers murdered. It is at that time, in 1953, that the U.N. Security Council first denounced Israel for barbaric extermination of Arabs.

However, no matter how repulsive are the political portraits of Israel's Zionist-fascist leaders, what is important is not their personal qualities, but whom they serve, in whose interests they pursue their inhuman policy. Outside Israel, this is U.S. imperialism, which concluded with Tel Aviv a strategic alliance in order to establish its military-political and economic domination in the Near and Middle East. By perpetrating its dastardly crimes in the region, Tel Aviv works for the more than forty billion dollars it already received from Washington and American Zionist organisations. In the Zionist state itself, this is big Jewish bourgeoisie and Israel's own military-industrial complex which annually devours a third of the country's gross national product. It is they who determine the political course of Tel Aviv.

Tanks crushing people, troops with submachineguns shooting point blank at women and children, bulldozers pushing blood-covered dead bodies into heaps -- the world has already witnessed that in Babi Yar and Khatyn, Oradour and Lidice. Mankind lost tens of millions of its best sons and daughters so that such crimes were never repeated anywhere. But at present the fascist clique led by Begin and his henchmen not merely repeats the atrocities of Hitler's cutthroats, but is even trying to surpass them.

The point at issue is, therefore, not simple coincidence of ideologies and political methods of a militant Zionism and fascism, but assertion in Israel of a Zionist-fascist regime which has revealed its true face and placed itself in fact outside the entire world community. The slogans "Begin and Sharon are murderers" and "Begin resign", which keyed demonstrations in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in protest against the killings of the civilian population, show that part of Israeli society, free from the fascist-chauvinistic psychosis which is being whipped up in the country, realises how far the Beirut carnage widens the rift between the Arabs and Israel. Many generations of the Israeli people themselves will have to overcome in the future consequences of the grave crimes which are now committed by their government.

TASHKENT DENOUNCES ISRAEL, U.S. FOR MASSACRE

GF210908 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet press today carried a TASS report on the latest developments in Lebanon. Israel has committed savage crimes in this country. Following the evacuation of Palestinian military units from west Beirut, Israeli troops raided the city and massacred the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in it. Israel's crimes in Lebanon have greatly distressed the Uzbek people and the other Soviet peoples.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, (Mirgeyaz Bayidov), chairman of the Uzbek section of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, has said: Israel's move to massacre Palestinians by the thousands cannot be described as anything but genocide. Not only Israel should be held responsible for this (?genocide). The United States should also be blamed for it.

AMITY GROUPS STRESS ISRAEL'S CRIME, U.S. SUPPORT

LD201822 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 20 Sep 82

["Statement by Union of Soviet Friendship Societies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- It is with pain and indignation that the Soviet public, taking part in the activities of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the "USSR-Lebanon" Friendship Society learned reacts to reports from Lebanon. [sentence as received]

The new bandit act is a result of the dangerous policy of Israel carried out with the obvious support of the United States, it is stressed in a statement of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the "USSR-Lebanon" Friendship Society. In its attempts to impose on the Arab peoples its terms of settlement the extremist Zionist grouping that is in power in Tel Aviv is not stopping short of mass acts of terror, of the destruction of Lebanon's peaceful population and the merciless slaughter of children, women and old people.

Soviet people state their solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples that fell victim of the Israeli aggression and demand the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon, the curbing and punishment of the brazen aggressor.

KAVERZNEV ON ISRAELI AIM, STRATEGY IN LEBANON

LD201300 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1005 GMT 18 Sep 82

[From the "International Review" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Excerpt] [intercepted in progress] Crudely speaking Israel could not care less about the agreements reached during talks with the Lebanese, the PLO and the countries which contributed contingents to the disengagement forces in Beirut. Begin clearly knew that the United States would not stop him, and that is what happened. In Washington they immediately announced that they do not intend to send U.S. Marines to the Lebanese capital again. It is no accident that, during the talks with the Palestinians, Israel insisted that the international disengagement forces not stay longer than 30 days in Lebanon. You see that even less than 15 days later Israel carried out its intention. If Al-Jumayyil had not been killed, it is certain another pretext would have been found for the occupation of west Beirut. It could have been that Begin thought that Al-Jumayyil would conclude a peace treaty with him in the spirit of the Camp David accords and favorable to Israel. In any case, it would have been done under the barrels of Israeli guns in occupied Beirut.

What is happening now? It is doubtful that they will elect a new president in Lebanon before 23 September. That is the pretext for the further continuation of Israeli police action for who knows how long. In the meantime, Israel is hoping that the Lebanese national patriotic forces will have been annihilated. The Israeli military have already claimed the right to arrest and punish Lebanese leaders hostile to them.

Incidentally, even objective Western journalists who condemn the cruel aggressiveness of Israel write in a kind of ordinary and impassive manner about these political police functions assumed by Israel in a sovereign foreign country. They are sort of getting used to the idea that nothing can be done here. Begin gets them accustomed to this.

This is the preferred tactic of subversionists playing the role of a political leader. He does not conceal his aggressive intentions, but at the same time he conducts talks, confusing whoever he can. Then, suddenly, he strikes, completely ignoring international rights and protests and gradually gets people used to the idea that the situation that has arisen must be accepted as the proper one and that new talks must be conducted on this basis. Juggling in this way for many years, Begin has already annexed the Golan Heights. Next in line is the annexation of the West Bank and Israeli forces in Beirut.

As for Washington, they now express their indignation, and do exactly nothing to stop the aggressor. Then they will start searching for a political solution to the existing situation and will again rearm Israel and strengthen it and their own presence in the Near East.

LEBANESE, U.S. VIEWS ON ISRAELI TROOP ENTRY

LD171810 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigory Vasilyev writes:

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other Lebanese high-ranking cabinet members have resolutely refuted Tel Aviv's assertions that the Israeli troops entered west Beirut to "ensure order" in that part of the city. The well-founded indignation of the Lebanese leaders and that country's public is explicable. The Begin government has again, for the umpteenth time, perfidiously violated all the treaties and agreements reached earlier. Peaceful civilians are again dying, and west Beirut is being again brutally and methodically destroyed. It is obvious that to whatever subterfuges, to whatever laughable pretexts the ruling Israeli Zionist clique may resort in an attempt to conceal its crimes, only a fascist and human hater can describe the murder of women, old people and children, brigandage and plunder as "ensuring order."

At the time when such a tragic situation has emerged in Lebanon, when the Israeli soldiery are destroying the Lebanese capital, they in Washington are speculating in cold blood on a "normal functioning" of the Lebanese authorities and only on an "insignificant change in the Israeli positions". Thus U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger cynically stated that the Israeli thrust in west Beirut was of "no special significance". In his words, the Israelis have only "recaptured their old positions at a small distance from the place where they were stationed all the time."

It's interesting to know what would be the American reaction if Tel Aviv were occupied and reduced to ruins? One cannot help asking also another question: What right does Israel have to "set order", using fascist methods, to a capital of a sovereign and independent Arab state?

Israel's fresh aggressive action has once again convincingly demonstrated the expansionist character of the Begin-Sharon regime, which in spite of propaganda publicity statements is not at all really concerned about Israel's security. If it were, they in Tel Aviv would, instead of launching a reckless military adventure in west Beirut, listen to the concrete realistic proposals drawn up at the Arab summit meeting in Fes for a just and lasting Middle East settlement.

The history of the four Arab-Israeli wars is irrefutable evidence that in spite of its short-lived "victories" Israel is unable to resolve the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian one, by force of arms. It must be noted, for that matter, that by denying the Palestinians the right to national self-determination and creation of their own state they call in question the legal foundation of Israel's own existence.

Taking advantage of unlimited support from the USA and in absence of a powerful crushing rebuff from the united forces of all Arabs so far, Israel shows a limit of impudence in launching one aggressive action after another.

But Tel Aviv would be well advised to remember that the 150-million Arab world has a powerful economic and a considerable military potential for severely punishing, in the long run, the aggressor and its backers. This is precisely the direction into which the inexorable logic of the Middle East developments is pushing the Arab world.

CAMP DAVID ACCORD ENCOURAGED ISRAELI EXPANSION

LD171930 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Four years ago on 17 September 1978 in Camp David, the United States, Israel and Egypt signed agreements which they proclaimed as the way to peace in the Middle East. Here is what our observer Mikhail Glebov has to say in connection with this anniversary:

When the Camp David talks were over, Israel's Prime Minister Begin said their secrecy and isolation were reminiscent of a deluxe concentration camp. Four years later the world learned about real concentration camps created by Tel Aviv in Lebanon. The Camp David deal resulted not in peace but in another war, and Israel's incursion into Lebanon was a direct consequence of Camp David.

As it is, the Camp David accords envisaged peace on Israel's terms in the first place. They allowed for the maintenance of Israeli troops and settlements in occupied territories under a screen of cosmetic autonomy for the local Palestinians. Not surprisingly, these accords met with unanimous opposition in the Arab world. In accordance with UN resolutions, the Arab countries demand that an independent Palestinian state be established without which peace and safe existence in the Middle East are impossible.

The PLO became a symbol of this resistance, and Tel Aviv decided to destroy it by staging an incursion into Lebanon. Tel Aviv also used this incursion for implementing its old Zionist plans of dismembering Lebanon and creating conditions there for the emergence of a regime that would be forced to join the Camp David deal and to split the Arab world. In its attempts to implement these schemes, Tel Aviv not only consolidated its positions in the occupied Lebanese territory and announced its intention to stay there but tried to kindle tensions in the area in every possible way. It is provoking a confrontation with Syria and striving to spread its control to west Beirut in defiance of all understandings it had agreed to earlier.

This is the way to peace outlined in Camp David 4 years ago at U.S. initiative, in practice. But maybe Washington banks on another development of events, on Tel Aviv's consent to hold talks and make concessions? No, the past 4 years have dispelled this myth, too. Washington has done nothing to halt Tel Aviv's expansion. On the contrary, it encouraged this expansion with mounting military and diplomatic assistance. Israeli leaders concede that Washington approved Israel's incursion in advance, sharing Israel's desire to weaken the Palestinians and the entire Arab world.

Now Washington is trying in every way to belittle the importance of Israel's incursion into west Beirut. At the same time it is trying to make use of the ensuing situation for pushing the Camp David deal through with the help of what it calls new peace initiatives. These initiatives, however, are based on old notions that deny recognition to the PLO and to the idea of a Palestinian state. They are based on preserving Israeli annexations. In short, both Washington and Tel Aviv view the Camp David deal as they viewed it 4 years ago, not as a way to peace but as a means of strengthening their own positions by pressing their own terms on Arab countries.

A real way to peace in the Middle East lies through ensuring the rights and interests of all those involved in the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union has been proposing this kind of settlement for many years. The world media continue to discuss President Brezhnev's speech which calls for establishing an independent Palestinian state and for returning the captured Arab lands. The Soviet Union believes that a just peace can be achieved if all those involved in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinians, pledge to respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LEBANON

LD21154 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 21 TASS -- Amin al-Jumayyil, one of the leaders of the right-wing Christian party Kataib, has been elected president of Lebanon for a six-year term at the session of parliament here today, K.I. al-As'ad, chairman of the parliament, has announced. Amin al-Jumayyil, brother of Bashir al-Jumayyil, elected president of Lebanon on August 23 and killed by a blast at the headquarters of the Kata'ib party, was the only candidate who stood for election.

ARAB PRESS WELCOMES FES SUMMIT PLAN

PM211101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Arab Countries' Position"]

[Text] Rabat, 14 Sep -- The plan for the establishment of peace in the Near East adopted by the Fes conference participants confirms the need to realize the Palestinian people's national rights to self-determination and to create their own independent state, the newspaper AL-BAYAN writes. This plan will undoubtedly meet with broad international public support.

The results of the Fes conference, which was characterized by its participants' constructive approach to resolving the Near East problem, attest to the Arab countries' desire to overcome the disagreements that exist among them, restore unity and secure the realization of their historical rights, the newspaper L'OPINION writes. The meeting participants reaffirmed that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and that future talks on a just settlement of the Palestinian problem are inconceivable without its participation.

By approving the decisions of the Fes meeting, L'OPINION points out, the PLO leadership has thereby clearly demonstrated its desire for peace and rejected the false thesis of Zionist propaganda which tries to place the responsibility for the unleashing of wars in the Near East on the PLO. It is extremely important that the Arab countries have managed to define clearly the goals for which they are striving and the means of realizing them, L'OPINION emphasizes.

In the opinion of the newspaper AL-MAGHREB, the results of the Fes conference signify a very serious defeat for Zionism, which has always gambled chiefly on disuniting and splitting the Arab world.

Sa'na', 14 Sep -- The entire Arab world hopes that the decisions of the Fes conference will bring nearer the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East, a Sa'na' radio commentary states. The conference results, it points out, open up the possibility of pan-Arab actions in the struggle to satisfy the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. For this, however, it is necessary to reach a clear understanding of the fact that the vital interests of all Arabs are threatened not only by Israel aggression but by the actions of the imperialist forces which give invariable, all-around support to Tel Aviv.

U.S. USES ARMS SALES, FORCES FOR MIDEAST POWER

LD210722 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Pentagon Rushes to the Gulf Region"]

[Text] One often sees on the movie and TV screens of Western countries and of some Arab states pictures glorifying the U.S. Marines. They are depicted as saviors countering the Soviet threat. One wonders -- for the (?benefit) of whom? Naturally, for (?the benefit) of the United States, U.S. allies and U.S. friends, particularly in the Arab world.

A large hatch opens in one of the transport planes and out rush tanks and armored personnel carriers marked with white stars. Then come the Marines, who run out carrying weapons and other military equipment. The area is full of sand dunes. The Marines are seen to be sweating heavily. The landing takes place at western desert of Egypt.

Along the seashore appear tiny, dark silhouettes. These gradually become larger and soon look like landing craft. Strong bearded men wearing U.S. Marine uniforms step out onto the Omani desert coast. Before long 1,500 foreign soldiers appearing impudent and satisfied are evidently ready to begin the war game: training in offensive operations in a desert environment -- that is, protecting the vital interests of the United States several thousand kilometers from U.S. territory.

This is how U.S. propaganda publicized the Bright Star military maneuvers which took place last year in Egypt, Oman and Somalia. Movies will soon be shot to record the new U.S. military maneuvers in Arab territory which the Pentagon is planning to hold next month in the gulf area, the Arabian Peninsula and the adjacent territorial waters. The army of the Sultanate of Oman will take part in the exercises. Other Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, will be asked to participate. But Riyadh refuses to accept such an invitation. It realizes that Saudi Arabia does not need U.S. military protection from a nonexistent danger.

As for the real danger, Israeli aggression, the United States naturally cannot protect the Arabs from it for the simple reason that Israel acts as an agent of the U.S. imperialists and is their major strike force in the Arab world.

Regular military maneuvers in Arab territory is considered to be one way for the U.S. military to penetrate the Middle East and consolidate the presence of the U.S. military forces in the area. The dispatch of U.S. weapons and military experts in ever-increasing numbers to the Arab world is regarded as another means for attaining this objective.

The U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS recently pointed out that selling arms has become a major part of the White House's Middle East policy. This policy reaps estimated scores of billions of dollars annually from the Arab countries' spending on the arms race. One must also bear in mind that the Arabs are not entitled to use the weapons in question against the Israeli aggressor. This means the weapons can never be used to defend national interests in confronting the Israeli policy of aggression and occupation. But they allow the United States to impose its will on the Arabs.

Through the sale of arms the United States has managed to place states like Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Sudan in the position of satellites. The United States currently has its eyes on Saudi Arabia and the moderate and small states of the Gulf area. It has no objection to acquiring military bases there -- that is, the Pentagon is rushing to the Gulf area with increasing determination and insolence in attempts to strengthen the U.S. military presence there and expand it as far as possible because of the so-called need to protect vital U.S. interests from the alleged Soviet threat.

But even the so-called moderate Arab figures who bear a grudge against the Soviet Union pay no attention to the slander which, across the ocean, is called "the Soviet threat." It is not surprising that the Pentagon can confidently count only on the participation of the Sultan of Oman -- the loyal stooge of U.S. imperialism -- in the holding of the provocative maneuvers of the Rapid Deployment Force. He is compelled to show absolute obedience to instructions from Washington in return for U.S. protection of his throne.

EGYPTIAN NDP CONGRESS, PROBLEMS SURVEYED

LD202136 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

The third congress of Egypt's ruling National-Democratic Party [NDP] has begun its deliberations here today.

Judging by press reports, the congress will focus mainly on the problems of economy which continues to experience significant difficulties. The budget deficit has reached a record height, whole sections of the national industry have experienced a decline, the rates of agricultural development are falling increasingly short of meeting the country's needs, inflation and prices are growing and the social chasm dividing the haves and the have-nots is widening. Progressive public directly links all these negative phenomena with the economic "open doors" policy pursued in recent years, which actually put Egypt again on the capitalist path of development. The ruling circles, however, continue to follow a course which, in the opinion of the opposition, has totally compromised itself.

In reporting on the congress agenda, the pro-government press is silent on such an important question as democratization of social and political life persistently demanded by Egypt's patriotic forces. Events demonstrate that the NDP government is in no hurry to abandon As-Sadat's antidemocratic heritage. Still unanswered are the appeals to annul laws truncating political rights and freedoms, to lift restrictions on the activities of trade unions and press organs, to hold free elections to organs of legislative power, etc. The country still lives under a state of emergency, and the authorities, it follows from press reports, not only have no intention to lift it, but on the contrary, intend to vote through the People's Assembly, where an overwhelming majority of votes belongs to members of the National Democratic Party, a law to extend the state of emergency by another year.

COMPARISON OF PDRY LEADER'S MOSCOW ARRIVAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 September publishes on page 1 a TASS report on 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's arrival in Moscow. The item has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published on page H 3 of the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "PDRY's Muhammad Arrives in Moscow on Visit": "Met by Gromyko, Chernenko". The following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA supplies additional names as follows:

"The guest was also met by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister; S.G. Lapin and S.A. Skachkov, chairmen of USSR state committees; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; G.M. Korniyenko, N.V. Ogarkov, B.Ye. Panyukov and A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy ministers; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.P. Zhukov, USSR ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; O.A. Grinevskiy and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials."

The PRAVDA version also transposes the names of Ponomarev and Solomentsev.

COMPARISON ON KREMLIN DINNER FOR PDRY DELEGATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 2 a TASS report on the 15 September Kremlin dinner for PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The item has been compared to the TASS report published on page H 1 of the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "Reportage on PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Visit": "Kremlin Dinner". The following variation has been noted:

PRAVDA omits the last line and substitutes the following passage:

The South Yemeni party and state figures accompanying 'A.N. Muhammad were also present at the dinner.

On the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.A. Gromyko, K.U. Chernenko, B.N. Ponomarev and M.S. Solomentsev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

COMPARISON OF PDRY PRESIDENT'S DINNER SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 2 a TASS report of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's Kremlin dinner speech. It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version on pages H 3 to H 5 of the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "'Ali Nasir Muhammad Speech" and the subsequent comparison from Aden Domestic Service in Arabic published on page H 6 in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "PDRY Leader's Speech Comparison". The following variations to the article on pages H 3 to H 5 in the 16 September DAILY REPORT have been noted:

PRAVDA omits quotation marks throughout.

On Page H 3 PRAVDA omits paragraph 1 and begins: [Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! Comrades!

We are meeting again in an atmosphere of warm [goryachiy] friendship and comradeship.... [supplying opening and substituting "warm" for "cordial"]

Page H 4, paragraph 9, lines 1 through 4, PRAVDA reads: In this connection permit me, dear Comrade Brezhnev, to express our gratitude for and high appreciation of the unwavering principled stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which invariably take the side of the Arab peoples in the difficult times of trial which have fallen to their lot, the most recent being Israel's predatory aggression against Lebanon. This aggression was backed by.... [rewording]

The following variations to the comparison on page H 6 in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT have been noted:

Paragraph 2, lines 3 through 5, PRAVDA reads: ...international efforts to strengthen the bases of peace in the world, including the Soviet Union's recent commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was welcomed by all honest people and all the peace-loving.... [rewording]

Paragraph 3, line 1, PRAVDA reads: We have appealed for the convening of a conference of leaders of states from the region of the Arabian Peninsula, Gulf.... [rewording]

Paragraph 3, line 5, PRAVDA reads: ...in order to strengthen the bases of security.... [substituting "strengthen" for "validate"]

Paragraph 4, line 7, PRAVDA reads: ...blood and sweat and forged at the cost of numerous sacrifices.... [rewording]

Final paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...together under the banner of the ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

To the health of dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

To Yemeni-Soviet and Arab-Soviet friendship [rewording, supplying final toasts]

BREZHNEV PROPOSALS AT PDRY DINNER HAILED

Israeli CP Official

LD172144 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Rome September 17 TASS -- According to reports coming here, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, member of parliament (Knesset) Tawfiq Toubi has issued a statement pointing out that the six-point programme advanced by Leonid Brezhnev on September 15 shows the way to a settlement of the dangerous Middle East crisis and meets the legitimate national interests of both the Israeli and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Communist Party of Israel urges all the peace-loving forces of its country and all those who are interested in achieving peace on the principles of justice to demand that the Israeli Government support the peace programme of Leonid Brezhnev and work for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union, the USA and other interested countries.

The parliamentary faction of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality has called on the presidium of the Knesset and on the opposition to hold a special meeting to discuss the question of military activities in Lebanon resumed by the Israeli Government. The appeal points out that the Cabinet is exploiting the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil in order to carry out its plans. The faction urged the Israeli peace-loving forces to work for immediate cessation of the dirty war in Lebanon.

A student demonstration has been held in Tel Aviv to demand an end to the war in Lebanon.

PLO's Qaddumi

LD180908 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 18 TASS -- The speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at a reception in the Kremlin in honour of the South Yemeni delegation, specifically the six principles of a peace settlement of the Middle East conflict, show that the Soviet Union holds a constructive stand on the issue, said the chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Faruq Qaddumi.

In a statement which was distributed in Damascus by the Palestine news agency Wafa, Faruq Qaddumi pointed out that the settlement principles, which were put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's speech, accord with the national demands of the Palestinian people and substantiate the peace plan which was proposed by Arab countries at the Fes conference.

The friendly Soviet Union is one of the main guarantors of attainment of fair and durable peace in the Middle East, stressed Faruq Qaddumi. He highly appreciated the support which the Soviet Union invariably renders to the rightful struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine, with their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, at the head.

Arab Media

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "A Lasting and Just Peace to the Near East"]

[Excerpts] The foreign mass media are widely highlighting the Soviet-South Yemeni talks in Moscow and are publishing either in full or in detailed accounts the speeches exchanged by L.I. Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Special attention is being paid to the principles of a just and all-embracing Near East settlement, formulated by the Soviet leader in concentrated form, which the Soviet Union has been struggling for many years to put into practice. The commentaries of various countries' news agencies, press, radio and television stress the realism and farsightedness of the USSR's peace-loving policy geared to seeking a constructive solution to vitally important international problems including those of the Near East.

The Kremlin talks, the ceremony of presentation to L.I. Brezhnev of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's [PDRY] highest award and the Soviet and South Yemeni leaders' speeches take pride of place in PDRY newspapers and radio and TV broadcasts.

Relations between the PDRY and the Soviet Union are a vivid example of genuine friendship between peoples, the Aden newspaper 14 OCTOBER writes. At every stage of our struggle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the USSR has given us effective assistance. This assistance consists of not just political support for the Arab peoples' just cause but effective help in our republic's economic, social and cultural development and in strengthening its defense capability.

As Comrade 'A.N. Muhammad stated in Moscow, the newspaper stresses, we shall continue to follow the path of friendship and combat alliance with the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, a path from which the Yemeni revolution and the world and Arab national liberation movements derive strength.

The Soviet leader pinned the responsibility for the banditry committed by Israel on Lebanese soil on the United States, which is providing the aggressor with unlimited assistance, the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'B notes. Paying tribute to the courage and steadfastness of the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians, L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's support for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Front-paging a detailed account of L.I. Brezhnev's speech, Jordan's AR-RA'Y stresses that the Soviet leader appealed for the practical implementation of the Palestinian people's hallowed right to the creation of their own independent state and for the return to the Arabs of the lands snatched from them. The Soviet leader believes that all the sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, should commit themselves to the mutual respect of one another's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The newspaper points out that the Soviet Union's peace principles are not at variance with the decisions of the Fes conference of Arab countries' heads of state and government.

"At this testing hour," Morocco's MAP stresses, "Leonid Brezhnev has reaffirmed that the Soviet Union has been and remains on the side of the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative." MAP states that the Soviet Union rates positively the principles for a solution to the Palestinian problem and for a Near East settlement as a whole as approved by the Arab summit conference in Fes.

QOTBZADEH EXECUTED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

NC181615 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Former foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was executed in Evin Prison by a verdict of the Islamic Republic's Revolutionary Court. Our commentator writes: Western news agencies and, first and foremost, U.S. news agencies have published this report and are overtly expressing regrets that one of the Iranian personalities of good standing in and admired by the West -- as they put it -- has been lost.

Some time after Qotbzadeh's arrest, the Beirut-based ASH-SHA'B newspaper revealed the reasons for the West's praise for Qotbzadeh. In an article entitled "The CIA Agent in Tehran" this newspaper wrote: Qotbzadeh, who enjoyed high positions in the Islamic Republic for a long time, informed the CIA (?in detail) about Iran's Armed Forces and (?some personalities). He also extended many other services to Washington.

During questionings that lasted several months it was undeniably proven that the CIA recruited Qotbzadeh 24 years ago when he went to the United States to continue his studies at Georgetown University. The CIA was in contact with him even after he moved to Canada and then to West Europe.

There, the British secret services established close relations with him. Qotbzadeh, who pretended to be an antimonarchist, succeeded in attaching himself to the Iranian people's revolutionary movement after the victory of the 11 February uprising. At first he was able to occupy the seat of the director of Iran's radio and television and then he reached the position of the Islamic Republic's foreign minister. The West's special services, which had advised Qotbzadeh to become a candidate for the presidency, hoped that he would occupy the highest position in the Islamic Republic. However, Iranian voters opposed electing him to this position.

Referring to Qotbzadeh's services to Washington, the U.S. news agency UPI stresses that he was of particularly great value because he was an irreconcilable enemy of the Soviet Union, whose support helps Iran to resist pressures by Western countries.

The CIA, which does not spare money to create a spying network in Iran, paid great amounts to Qotbzadeh in return for his services. Iran's ambassador to France, Amir Ala'i, revealed Qotbzadeh's activities and the fact that he had received a \$1 million check from U.S. special services 2 years ago. Although Bani-Sadr, then president of Iran, hastily tried to cover up this fact, the publication of a photocopy of this document in the Iranian press led to Qotbzadeh's resignation and arrest.

During his trial Qotbzadeh confessed that he was in charge of organizing the antistate plot. The plotters were also hatching plots for Ayatollah Khomeyni's assassination. The revelation of Qotbzadeh's activities, of the organization he had established and his execution inflicted a blow on the CIA.

U.S. secret services are involved in subversive activities in dozens of countries in the world. For instance, 24 plans were drawn up by the CIA just for the assassination of Fidel Castro, leader of the Cuban revolution. Last year a plot by the Indian terrorist organization, Anand Marg, the activities of which were directed by the CIA and which intended to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi was revealed. U.S. agents attempted to assassinate President Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Despite the revelation of CIA agents' activities, the present U.S. administration is further expanding this organization's activities and is allocating hundreds of millions of dollars for these activities in various parts of the world. All these dictate that nations be alert to the subversive activities of U.S. imperialists and their agents.

IRAN'S 'NEITHER WEST NOR EAST' SLOGAN EXAMINED

NC171533 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Fifth talk in series by (Vladimir Volinskiy)]

[Text] Today's talk is devoted to the slogan of Neither West nor East propounded by some Iranian quarters.

When in 1979 the people of Iran ended the shah's oppression and the Western countries' domination in Iran with their victorious revolution, a practicable outlook for choosing a path for progress emerged before them. You can remember that the revolution's main slogan of Death to the Shah, which had been propounded by the people and Ayatollah Khomeyni, was immediately complemented with the slogans of Death to America and Down With Imperialism. This is because imperialist forces, headed by the United States, had done all they could to stifle Iran's revolution. The people of Iran gained independence through armed struggles and at the price of numerous sacrifices and they loudly and decisively said no to the supremacy of the West, that is, of the capitalist countries and, first and foremost, of the United States in Iran.

The people of Iran did not have a reason for enmity toward the East. Incidentally, it should be stated that the people in Iran, who often use the term East, mean the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. As I said, the Iranian people did not have a reason to feel enmity toward these countries, because these countries did not exercise domination in Iran; they had favorable views on the Iranian Revolution and they supported and support it. Therefore, if the slogan of Neither West nor East is the manifestation of the Iranians' interest in independently solving their domestic problems and in freely choosing the path for their future progress, then this slogan is understandable -- although the East has never had anything to do with this.

Some Islamic countries like Algeria, Syria, South Yemen and others have delineated their path and chosen a socialist trend. The course of events has proved that this policy is compatible with the ideals and just wants of the masses and is, at the same time, contrary to the greedy plans of the imperialists and of these countries' feudal and other reactionary quarters. Some Islamic countries, like Saudi Arabia, Oman and Pakistan, have chosen the path of capitalist growth. However, the people of Iran are seeking their path toward freedom and progress and, naturally, only the Iranian people have the right to delineate this path. But relying on the fact that they enjoyed dominance in Iran for decades, the forces of imperialism and reaction are using various means to deprive the Iranian people of this right. Now they want once again to place the yoke of slavery on the shoulders of the Iranian people.

When, in February 1979, following the revolution, a provisional revolutionary government, headed by Bazargan, gained all power in hand, was it able to weaken the positions of Western companies and, above all, of U.S. companies? As you know, the answer is negative. In September and October 1979 the foreign former owners of factories and of other production units returned to Iran, one after the other. New employers arrived by plane, and U.S. military experts were once again seen in Iran. At the same time, the equal rights' economic cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries decreased, while these countries were prepared to extend fraternal assistance to Iran. It is not surprising that in late 1979 a strong anti-U.S. movement emerged in Iran once again, which overthrew the Bazargan government and led to the complete severance of Iran's relations with the United States.

You know that the United States and its allies declared an economic boycott of Iran and they even tried to make the UN Security Council approve U.S. activities against Iran. In the meantime, the Soviet Union decisively supported Iran and did not allow the UN Security Council to adopt such a resolution.

When the Iranian Government requested assistance for the transport of goods through Soviet territory, the Soviet Union immediately granted this facility to Iran, although this situation caused our country some difficulties. In 1 year the volume of Iranian goods, carried by rail via Jolfa, through the Anzali and Nowshahr ports, and by road transport through Astara, has doubled. Therefore, the plan to impose an economic blockade, drawn up by the imperialists, was foiled.

This was the stance adopted by the East on Iran, while some elements in Iran continue to shout Neither West nor East trying to equate the East and the West.

We know that when the U.S. hostage crisis ended, Iran suffered extensive material losses amounting to several billion dollars. Iran paid a high price as the result of talks held by some Iranian officials with the United States. Did the economic and commercial relations between Iran and nations that favorably regard Iran's revolution improve? Unfortunately this cannot be seen. On the contrary, the number of trips by officials from Iran to Western countries -- for instance to the FRG, Italy and other countries -- to receive credits and loans have increased. Therefore, how can one say Neither West nor East?

(Vladimir Volinskiy) then writes: We in the Soviet Union believe that each country has the right to expand its economic relations with other countries as it deems beneficial for itself.

In our economic policy on foreign countries, we fully pursue the principle of equality, mutual benefits and of not dealing blows to the economic interests of both sides. Speaking about the slogan Neither West nor East, we only want to point out that often, this slogan obscures the activities of forces that are enemies of the Iranian people and who work against the establishment of mutually beneficial relations between Iran and countries that regard Iran favorably and treat it in a friendly manner. Is this to the benefit of the Iranian people? Do the Iranian people as a result emerge stronger or weaker? Of course the solution of these problems lies with the Iranians themselves.

After severing its relations with CENTO, Iran joined the Nonaligned Movement and this reflects the adoption of an anti-imperialist stance in new Iran. This can also be considered as a gain of the Iranian Revolution. The Nonaligned Movement has stated that one of its major duties is to confront the policy of imperialist diktat. However, in Iran, those nonaligned countries that have friendly relations of equal rights with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are reproached -- although the establishment of such relations on the whole does not weaken these countries or the Nonaligned Movement but, on the contrary, strengthens their positions in the struggle against imperialism and for the sake of independence and progress.

Some of our companions say in conversation in Iran: The fact that we renounce the East -- that is, the socialist countries -- should not be taken into consideration. We were under the domination of the West for a long time and we involuntarily fear the possibility of coming under the influence of another. We can tell our friends in Iran that the socialist countries are in no way thinking of establishing their influence in Iran. We totally disagree with the idea of imposing our ideology or our friendship.

(Vladimir Volinskiy) writes: However, be warned that by renouncing benevolence you accelerate the possibility of making Iran dependent on enemy forces. In the present day and age, which is marked by the expansion of international relations in various fields, it is difficult to think that there is the possibility of a normal existence for a country and of its successful growth in a state of complete isolation from the rest of the world. This is the reality. The world is very small and in it there are both friends and foes. One should be able to tell friend from foe. It is not accidental that the more courage shown by the people of this or that country in defending their rights, that are being trampled on by the imperialists and their allies with every step they take, the more the people of these countries are inclined to distinguish their friends from their foes because hiding this is only to the benefit of enemies.

Dear listeners, all of us have been following with admiration and sympathy the struggles of the Palestinians against the aggression of the United States and Israel in Lebanon in recent months. During these struggles both the heroism of the Palestinian people and the firm determination of all progressive forces to support, in practice, the just activities of the Palestinians were very brightly manifested. At the same time, the world witnessed the bloodthirstiness and savagery of imperialism, Zionism and reaction that tried to decimate the Palestinian people. In connection with this, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said that one of the most important conclusions that can be drawn from this aggression is that all nations should be well aware of who their true friend is and who their enemy. Each Iranian too who is struggling, in practice, to ensure the independence and welfare of his homeland should be well aware of this.

This was another talk by (Vladimir Volinskiy) who worked in Iran for a long time. (Vladimir Volinskiy's) next talk can be heard next week at the same time.

MARCHUK ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM171209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] On 10 September Nessibu Taye, socialist Ethiopia ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday -- Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

MENGISTU THANKS BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV FOR GREETINGS

PM170917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the COPWE [Commission on Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] Central Committee and the people and government of socialist Ethiopia, I express sincere gratitude to you, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR's people and government for the good wishes voiced in your message on the eighth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

I can assure you that Ethiopia's working people will justify the high assessment contained in the message by achieving new successes in economic, political, social and cultural development and in creating a socialist system ensuring justice and equality, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the close bonds of friendship between our parties, peoples and governments!

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army

MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD180854 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- A delegation of the Frelimo Party came to Moscow on Friday in line with the plan of party links between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party (the People's Republic of Mozambique). The delegation is lead by member of the Standing Political Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee, Jorge Rebelo.

ANGOLAN-SOVIET TRADE DOCUMENTS SIGNED

PM150813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Agreements on questions of the further development of trade cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola were signed in Moscow on 7 September.

On their governments' authority, N.N. Smelyakov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning, signed the agreement.

PROKHOROV WRITES ON USSR NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD202244 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes: The establishment of the USSR, whose sixty-year jubilee will be observed towards the end of those years, is the result of a tremendous amount of theoretical, practical and organizational work done by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was founded by Lenin.

Lenin's ideas with regard to nationalities policy were reflected in the first programme of the party, adopted in 1903. It included a provision on the right of the nations to self-determination up to separation from Russia and the establishment of an independent state. This major provision of the party programme was reaffirmed in the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" adopted by the first Soviet government with Lenin at the head, immediately after the victory of the Great October Revolution of 1917. The right to self-determination was then used by Finland and Poland.

The ways of a practical settlement of the national question in the Soviet Union were outlined by the Communist Party in its second programme adopted in 1919.

"We want a voluntary union of nations," Lenin stressed in 1919, "a union which precludes any coercion of one nation by another -- a union founded on complete confidence, on a clear recognition of brotherly unity, on absolutely voluntary consent."

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party, held in March 1921, was an important milestone on the way to the establishment of such a fraternal union of equal peoples enjoying equal rights. The congress adopted a resolution on the party's main tasks with regard to the national question and motivated the need for the Soviet republics to unite within one state. Their separate existence would, in the opinion of the congress, be unstable and insecure because of a constant menace from the capitalist states.

At Lenin's suggestion, the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee adopted in October 1922 a draft resolution on the unification of the Soviet republics. This document was submitted to a nationwide discussion. Thousands of responses from the provinces reflected the unanimous opinion of the working people of all republics in favour of unification. On December 30, 1922, the establishment of a united multinational Soviet state, the USSR, became an accomplished fact.

Thus it can be said that the USSR is a living embodiment of Lenin's ideas, of the Leninist principles of nationalities policy, translated into life by the Communist Party. As a result of the development of the Soviet Union in the course of sixty years there are no backward republics or backward people in the USSR. None of the national republics of the USSR has any unemployed, paupers or homeless people. All the peoples of the USSR -- of which there are over a hundred -- enjoy in equal measure the benefits of free universal and compulsory secondary education, free medical services, a state social security system and a free distribution of housing.

"History has known no state that would have done as much for the all-round development of its nations and nationalities as the Soviet Union, the socialist homeland of all our peoples," says the CPSU Central Committee in its resolution on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

NEW BOOK REFUTES BOURGEOIS CONCEPTS OF NATION

PM201151 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Yu. Chaplygin book review under the rubric "Bookshelf": "The Nation and the Struggle of Ideas"]

[Text] Bourgeois ideologists are making desperate efforts to distort the social nature of the nation and of national relations and to depict nationalism as an all-powerful "virus" which allegedly knows no bounds and is spreading unrestrainedly throughout the world. What is the point of these bourgeois concepts? Why are they being imprinted and insinuated into people's consciousness? What are the real problems in the sphere of modern national relations? Answers to these questions can be found in Prof E. Bagramov's book "The Nationalities Question in the Struggle of Ideas" [Natsionalnyy Vopros v Borbe Idey], just published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

The range of problems examined in the book is relatively wide. In a journalistic style, the fundamentals of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nationalities question are set forth and bourgeois interpretations of the nation, nationalism, national culture and the national character are rejected. Studying the contradictions of capitalist internationalization, the author reveals the economic and social foundations of the exacerbation of the nationalities question in imperialist countries and reveals the modern face of racism. The third and final section of the book discusses attempts by bourgeois ideologists to falsify national relations in the developed socialist society.

The book's characteristic feature is its journalistic approach. It is written clearly and precisely and gives a vivid picture of the advantages of the socialist way of resolving the nationalities question. From this viewpoint the book could certainly be used in the party and political study network.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS SLIPSHOD WORKERS

PM201357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by P. Osipenko, first deputy procurator of the Ukrainian SSR: "Court Summons for Bad Workmen"]

[Text] An 8-year prison term plus confiscation of property -- that was the sentence passed at the end of last year by the Poltava Oblast court on V. Popovich, director of the Maryanovka mechanical repair plant, for selling consumers substandard output, exaggerating data and allocating bonuses illegally. His accomplices -- the plant's chief accountant G. Gavrilenko and Planning Section Chief O. Gunko -- were severely punished.

When a complaint reached the plant from the Tashkent Oblast's Selkhoztekhnika Association cerning components not being delivered the enterprise's leaders rejected it. You are too late, brothers, they said, you failed to meet the prescribed deadline and you have only yourselves to blame. The people in Tashkent agreed they had been late in drawing up the document for the defects discovered, but that was the fault of the supplier, who had dispatched the freight without technical documentation: Just try to discover what's what.

A lawsuit began, but money had already been taken from the recipient, and surely it was unreasonable to return it? They liked this trick. Defective output went without technical specifications to other recipients. The plant received about R319,000 from five clients for obviously defective work.

A leader invested with power enjoys the state's special trust. His prime duty is to safeguard and augment public property and to form in the collective's members a sense of being thrifty proprietors. Popovich, however, used the director's chair for selfish purposes and involved his subordinates in the machinations.

However strange it may seem, higher-ranking bodies did him and his accomplices a disservice. After all, the recipients frequently reported the swindles perpetrated by the so-called supplier to the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture's Orgtekhsnas [expansion unknown] but the latter restricted themselves to instructions to make up the units and components which were lacking and to replace the broken ones. The inspectors of the Ukrremtrest to which the plant is subordinated treated their official duties negligently. During checks they "failed to notice" abuses. They were revealed by workers of the Grebenkovskiy Rayon People's Control Committee, Poltava Oblast. It was they who handed the materials to the Prosecutor's Office.

Instances like this are not often encountered. At the overwhelming majority of the republic's industrial enterprises the struggle for high-quality output has become a vital concern of the collectives.

However, bad workmen still exist. In studying court cases we Prosecutor's Office workers have come to the conclusion that it is most frequently negligence, indifference, and lack of exactingness on the part of higher-ranking leaders and specialists and poor control over the quality of articles which lead to grave violations. N. Lantsov, director of the Kamenets-Podolsk cannery, Chief Engineer A. Yavorskiy and Laboratory Chief L. Neyshtutman recently stood trial. A large amount of unfit output found its way from the enterprise to the trading network through their oversight. Thus over 100,000 cans of food were scrapped and returned by Ukrbakaleyа trading bases in Vinnitsa, Gorlovka, Nikolayev and Khmel'nitskiy. During the investigation those directly to blame for the defective output were uncovered -- Reception Officer M. Semenikhina, Foremen R. Glavatskaya, M. Teplyuk and A. Sushchenko and other workers.

The plant leaders were duly punished for their negligence. But the bad workmen themselves got off with a bit of a fright, as they say, although the court ruled that they should be punished through administrative channels. When some time later the Procuratorate asked what steps had been taken with respect to them, it was reported from the plant that their bonuses had not been paid in full. It seems then that hack work is nonetheless encouraged?...

Readers ask: But where is the technical control service looking in such cases? True, technical control sections should be a reliable barrier to poor-quality output. A business-like and principled leader will be unfailingly concerned to ensure that this service is staffed with skilled, exacting people. Unfortunately the practice of procuratory supervision shows that some economic leaders, on the contrary, urge technical control workers to accept output "without quibble," that is, to close their eyes to defective output particularly at the end of the month or quarter when rush work is in full swing, when the plan is being "salvaged" at any price. In revealing such cases the procurator initiates proceedings and sues the guilty phony control workers for compensation for the damage caused to the state.

For instance, the Starvyy Krym ferroconcrete products plant flagrantly violated manufacturing procedure. A. Lutovinov, chief of the technical control section, gave the go-ahead to defective output since he also held the post of chief of the laboratory where the tests were carried out. He, together with Plant Director I. Sukhinenko and Chief Engineer V. Babich, had to be brought to trial.

It must be said that the majority of enterprises react correctly to warnings and representations from the procurator. Sometimes it is enough merely to comment. But stricter measures must be taken against those leaders who shield bad workmen. Thus the Ivano-Frankovsk sewn goods association, through an oversight by control workers, delivered to the trade system children's coats with production flaws. The State Arbitration Service imposed a fine of about R44,000 on the enterprise and handed over the materials to the procuracy. Upon investigation, it emerged that the association's leaders had no intention of recovering the damage caused to the production facility from the specific culprits. Then the city procurator sued the association's director, K. Kopernik, and other leaders through the court. They had to pay out of their own pockets. Thus Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast court issued an interlocutory order against the Ukrainian sewn goods industry since the workers of the oblast association tried to protect the culprits.

Using legal means in the struggle for product quality, organs of the republic Procurator's Office are engaged in purposeful preventive work in close collaboration with other law-enforcement and supervisory organs. Judicial practice in this type of case has been generalized in concert with the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court. The results were discussed at an interdepartmental conference and reported locally. Regular contacts have been established with People's Control Committees, which have at their disposal report findings and materials relating to the production of substandard and incomplete goods.

Analyzing the information received provides food for thought. Last year, for example, the Ukrainian SSR State Arbitration Service fined enterprises guilty of producing substandard goods considerable sums. But by no means all leaders are being held materially and legally responsible for substandard production. USSR Council of Ministers State Standards Committee organs are applying sanctions more severely than formerly to transgressors, yet here and there they are managing to produce goods deviating from state all-union standards and technical specifications. Local reports show that, as a result of oversight on the part of employees of the State Inspectorate for the Quality of Goods and Trade, unmarketable and substandard goods sometimes appear in stores.

Putting a stop to the production of substandard goods is first and foremost the duty of enterprise and organization leaders. In addition to educational and organization means, they must make fuller use of legal means. In the labor laws, for example, there is a clause governing the payment of wages in the event of substandard workmanship. In some cases wages are docked, in others they can be withheld altogether. The law allows bad workmen to be transferred to lower-paid jobs and downgraded. Some places, however, forget about these measures.

What about disciplinary and moral influence? It is right, it is not, that bad workmen be judged not only in court but also by their comrades and that people with authority in a collective express their attitude toward an event? Unfortunately, few such cases appear in comrades' courts....

Ministry and department leaders do not always adopt an exacting attitude toward economic workers unconcerned about product quality. Last year the Ukrainian SSR Procurator's Office carried out checks in a number of republic ministries. Substantial shortcomings were uncovered. When carrying out audits at local level ministry workers pay little attention to the reasons for the increase in unproductive outgoings and sometimes shut their eyes to fines for the delivery of poor-quality goods and fail to bring the culprits to account. Quality and standards administrations frequently connive in shortcomings at enterprises. In some places the role of legal departments and other legal services is played down. The Ukrainian SSR Procurator's Office has made written representations to ministries.

But not all leaders have grasped the importance of this matter. A reply was received from the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, for example, after a long delay and repeated reminders.

It must be admitted that sometimes local employees of investigative organs and the procurator's office also fail to wage a sufficiently determined struggle against shoddy workmanship, tolerate cases of shoddy goods being produced, and fail to show the necessary commitment to principle when it comes to punishing lawbreakers. Procurators and investigators sometimes unjustifiably drop criminal proceedings involving the production of shoddy goods.

To struggle persistently and actively for product quality is a most important task set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The powerful barrier of public condemnation must be placed in the path of bad workmen and fuller use must be made of legal means of exerting influence. In so doing it must constantly be remembered that all are equal in the eyes of Soviet law. Bad workmen, whatever positions they hold, must be answerable for shoddy work.

BEKETOV DISCUSSION ON FOOD PROGRAM REPORTED

OW201301 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0620 GMT on 18 September carries a scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Viktor Prokofyevich Beketov on various aspects of the Food Program.

Beketov begins the program by reading a letter from Udmurt ASSR lauding the work of a cultural worker in a village which "is indirectly contributing to the Food Program."

Referring to other letters from TV viewers Beketov summarizes them by saying, "In solving agricultural problems we need no general approach, but concrete discussions on aspects of the Food Program." He then lists a number of suggestions which may contribute to the solution of shortcomings. He quotes one letter saying, "Enough of meetings and discussions, let us open fodder stores which will assist private farming."

Beketov continues by saying that "unfortunately the desires expressed by viewers frequently exceed the capacity of our economy, however it is nice to know their views." He also points out that bread, which in the 1950's was favored even in the West, has deteriorated in quality and provides reasons for it.

Beketov then dwells on problems in the supply of farm tools, saying private farmers could use them to solve the acute shortage of feed for domestic livestock, and notes that frequently bread is used as feed. He also comments on shortages of other equipment needed for farm use.

Beketov concludes his talk with a report from Donetsk on a successful fish-breeding farm which has increased its productivity through introduction of modern technology.

MOSCOW OBKOM LEADER ANSWERS HOUSING COMPLAINTS

PM201241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report under rubric "After Criticism": "'Commission Accepts Project'"]

[Text] Moscow CPSU Obkom First Secretary V. Konotop has reported to the editorial board that the Moscow CPSU Obkom and the Dmitrov CPSU Gorkom have examined at bureau sessions PRAVDA's criticism in the editorial "Commission Accepts Project" of 11 August 1982. There are indeed shortcomings in housing construction in Dmitrovskiy Rayon. A principled assessment has been made of the cases of the acceptance of apartment blocks on which work had not been finished.

The Moscow CPSU Obkom Bureau reprimanded Dmitrov CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V. Novoselov and gorispolkom chairman V. Chertov for the lack of proper monitoring of the work of construction organizations, enterprises and city housing construction services. The bureau instructed them to take measures to ensure that the planned 1982 apartment blocks are commissioned with high quality.

The Dmitrov CPSU Gorkom Bureau reprimanded Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman A. Popov and V. Loginov, chief of design workshop No 9, for omissions in work, low exactingness and an unprincipled attitude toward the handover of projects, the reprimands to be entered on their record cards, and reprimanded V. Belobrov, the city's chief architect.

V. Pilkevich, chief of Mostootryad No 90, was severely reprimanded for handing over a block with an unfinished store and a poor quality of finish and amenities, the reprimand being entered on his record card. L. Rodionov, manager of the Mosoblstroy Trust No 19, Ye. Polubotko, chief of the Dmitrov housebuilding combine, and A. Kirillov, chief of the Zhilstroy construction and installation administration, were severely warned.

The Moscow CPSU Obkom Bureau also examined the question of increasing the pace of housing construction in the oblast's cities and rayons and of ensuring the plan for the commissioning of blocks planned for 1982.

LITHUANIAN CP ADOPTS DECISION ON BRIGADE LABOR

LD201040 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the tasks of party, economic and trade union organizations of the republic in introducing and improving brigade forms of labor organization and incentives for industry and construction in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. In the current 5-year plan the number of workers in industry organized in brigades has increased from 48-53 percent. More than half the brigades are working for payment according to final results. In construction more than 60 percent of work is carried out by the method of brigade contracting. The development of collective forms of organization of labor has helped to increase the efficiency of industrial and construction output.

At the same time, due attention is not given everywhere to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization; too frequently it is restricted to the adoption of individual decisions on the matter, and the checking of their implementation is poor. A number of ministries and departments, and certain managers of associations and enterprises, party and trade union committees, pay too little attention to improving the planning of brigades' work. About a quarter of brigades in industry do not draw up annual and quarterly plans for basic technical-economic indices; in construction organizations, cases where prepared plans and schedules for brigades' work are poorly drafted are not infrequent, and during the course of the year they are repeatedly changed and lose their mobilizing force.

Gorkoms and raykoms of the Lithuanian Communist Party; the Lithuanian Republican Trade Union Council; the Central Committee of the Lithuanian LKSM [Komsomol]; ministries and departments; managers; party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of enterprises and construction sites, guided by the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, are obliged to adopt effective measures to develop brigade forms of organization and incentives in the economic mechanism, to raise efficiency, and in managing socialist production. The full text of the decision is being published in the press.

BRIEFS

WRITERS' CONGRESS IN FRUNZE -- The Fourth Congress of Afro-Asian Writers is currently taking place in Frunze, the capital of Soviet Kirghizia. The participants in the congress are from 22 countries found in the two continents. This writers congress has become a tradition. It has been convening regularly since 1976 on the basis of a decision reached by the Afro-Asian Progressive Writers Union. The participants in the congress have visited agricultural centers and industrial establishments in Frunze. They have also conferred with scientists and cultural representatives. [Excerpt]
[Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Sep 82 GF]

STEPPING-UP OF PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION ANNOUNCED

LD201046 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the ministry in charge of construction projects for the oil and gas industry has announced that in 3 months the rate of building the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe has increased tenfold. All the necessary conditions are being created for further stepping up the speed of construction. Over 800 km of pipeline have been laid.

LENINGRAD WORKS DESIGN NEW PIPELINE UNITS

LD150924 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Leningrad September 15 TASS -- The designers of the Leningrad Neva Works, the USSR's main manufacturer of gas-pumping units for pipelines, have worked out a project of a high-speed compressor and a 40 megawatt turbine. The opinion of Andrey Kuznetsov, chief designer of the enterprise, is that the application of such a high-powered equipment will make it possible to simplify and expedite the construction of a network of compressor stations on the routes of gas pipelines. The designer recalled that the Neva Works now serially manufactures 25-megawatt gas-pumping units.

ROLE OF ENERGY IN URALS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PM201531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by M. Sergeyev, director of the Urals Scientific Center Institute of Economics and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Keeping a Strict Record of Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] Sverdlovsk -- The industrial Urals are an important metallurgical, machine-building and chemical center. Large-scale production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, high-quality asbestos, bauxites, potassium fertilizers, paper, lumber and construction materials is concentrated in the Urals Economic Region. It is a leading supplier of mining machinery and blast furnace, rolling, petroleum and chemical equipment of high unit capacity, tractors, trucks, passenger cars, motorcycles and other complex equipment. The level of industrial development in the Urals is evidence of a high degree of territorial production concentration which is three times greater than the union indicator.

But one must take into account the regional features of economic development in the Urals in the immediate term -- it demands the profound intensification of all economic sectors. And here there is a direct dependence between developing production units and the fuel and energy base which guarantees the former's rapid development.

How should the problem of fully providing energy-intensive production units with all types of fuel be resolved? First, the broad scale exploration of the richest deposits within the region should be organized, swiftly bringing all possible local resources into operation; second, economic ties with the nearest extracting areas of the trans-Urals and Kazakhstan should be expanded, rationalizing the supply scheme, thus making transportation much cheaper; and third, production units already in operation should switch over more boldly to more economical types of energy.

The industrial centers' proximity to the energy extracting provinces (Tyumen Oblast gas and oil and Kazakh coal) makes it possible to expand the network of power stations already operating within the region. In the central Urals, 10 units of the Reftinskiy Rayon Ges and the third fast breeder unit of Beloyarsk's Kurchatov AES have been built and commissioned. These major national power industry enterprises have reached design capacity in a short period. Europe's largest thermal power station is being built at Dodryanka on the banks of the Kama River in line with a 26th party congress decision.

When all six Permskiy Rayon GES units are commissioned, its capacity will be 4.8 million kilowatts. Other power industry enterprises are also being commissioned.

The rapid buildup of the energy potential makes it possible more quickly to develop energy-intensive production units, particularly by modernizing enterprises, and to increase the output of ferrous metals, pipes and aluminum from local bauxites -- output which the national economy needs acutely. At the same time, the Urals circuit should include the Ekibastuz power capacities, which will be developed on cheap coal extracted by the opencut mining method.

A second practical question also arises: That of accelerating new construction and stepping up the potential of power stations now in operation, such as the Beloyarsk AES, for example. It is well known that the commissioning of a fast-breeder unit makes it possible to save at least 2 million tons of petroleum products annually: As for thermal power stations, they still require considerable resources of solid fuel, whose stocks are not infinite.

Natural gas occupies a prominent place in the energy balance structure. The main guidelines of the country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan envisage the commissioning of major new main gas pipelines passing over Urals territory and connecting western Siberia with the Central Economic Region. The construction of one such pipeline -- from Urengoy to Petrovsk -- is already in full swing. Urals turbine motor builders are fitting out four gas pumping stations for it.

Industrial and household gas consumption on the Urals scale is nearly 10 million ideal tons of fuel a year. At peak periods, particularly in winter, during low temperatures, the allocated limit is insufficient and many enterprises are forced to switch to a restricted gas supply. The high efficiency and moderate cost price of this fuel pose the problem of using it on a broader scale for the needs of industry, construction and various municipal services. How is this being achieved? Primarily by the accelerated commissioning of new main gas pipelines, territorial distribution facilities and pumping complexes.

Another task connected with the reliable supply of gas to the Urals cities and rayons -- that of expanding existing and building new underground gas storage facilities -- must be resolved flexibly as well. In summer, when consumption volume falls, they build up a gas reserve and in winter, when fuel demand rises sharply, they begin to expend it in a planned way. Not only enterprises and consumer organizations but also associations and central departments should be interested in the building of such installations, we believe, since a broad, ramified network of underground gas depots guarantees the uninterrupted activity of the entire plant complex, particularly of energy-intensive production units.

The Urals, once rich in coal, are now exhausting their known stocks and must resort to further imports of this fuel. By 1990 the extraction of Chelyabinsk, Kizel, Yegorshina, Karpinsk and south Urals coal will be cut back. That means that the transportation of coal to the Urals and to the European part of the country from the eastern regions will increase, which cannot fail to affect the railroads' transport capability. It should be noted that high-ash Ekibastuz coals make up a large part of the overall inflow of imported coals. The railroad convoys sent from the banks of the Irtysh to central Russia are almost half-loaded with gangue and cinder refuse. If Ekibastuz coals were enriched on the spot then the railroads would be relieved of shipments of 10-15 million tons of useless freight.

The promising stocks of known coal deposits in the greater Urals make it possible to meet the requirements of the developing power industry for a long time to come. Of course, certain capital investments are needed for geological prospecting, the construction of new mines and pits, and the laying of railroads and provision of facilities for them. The geological organizations have now been allocated over 50 extensive areas for coal -- of these 18 require preliminary geological prospecting. The Dalnebulanashnaya and Korkino-Glubokoye areas with an extraction of 2.5 million tons of coal a year, are completely ready for the construction of enterprises.

According to geological prospecting data, the Bogoslovo, Bolchansk, Yelovka-Tabor and Kama deposits have large coal seams. The construction of the Tyulgan pit in the south Urals field, with an annual extraction of up to 3.5 million tons, must be accelerated and the development of the east Urals deposit, where, according to preliminary estimates, it is possible to extract approximately 4 million tons of coal a year, must be studied.

The USSR Ministry of Geology and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry cannot fail to consider the constantly increasing requirements of one of the country's largest economic complexes, which is what the Urals are today. They must treat attentively the energy consumption pattern of the developing sectors of the Urals economy and take all necessary steps for their organizational and technical backup.

Are there more economical ways of making substantial amendments to the prevailing fuel and energy balance? Yes, there are. The structure of the consumption of fuel and other energy resources must be improved, expenditure of expensive petroleum products must be reduced and more extensive use must be made of low-waste schemes and resource-saving manufacturing methods. At power stations and boiler houses -- the main consumers of gas and solid fuel -- obsolete and worn equipment must be replaced with more progressive equipment, which will make it possible to reduce fuel expenditure and achieve a saving in labor expenditure. In small and medium cities and workers settlements, centralized heating systems must be introduced by constructing thermal power stations and large-scale rayon boiler houses.

The Urals economic region already has a powerful energy base which is loyally serving the accelerated development of leading production sectors -- machine-building, metalworking, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemistry and the construction industry. It is now a case of achieving a further increase in the region's economic might. The economy must be transferred to an intensive growth footing, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, and it must be made truly economical -- that is our common goal now.

NEW AZERBAIJAN OIL, NATURAL GAS FIELD DISCOVERED

PM170903 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[TRUD/TASS correspondent report under general heading: "The Motherland's Day"]

[Text] Bulla Island (Azerbaijan SSR) -- A new oilfield has been discovered off Bulla Island by the team of V. Ibragimov and V. Soldatenko, drilling a borehole 5,240 meters deep. Yesterday the borehole produced a gusher with a yield of 150 tons of oil and 50,000 cubic meters of gas a day. The oil workers have discovered a self-contained tectonic block impregnated with oil which considerably expands known stocks of this raw material in the region.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ESTONIAN SEAPORT REPORTED

LD181632 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] Estonian construction workers are beginning the construction of the first stage of the Novotallinskiy seaport. Correspondent (Yuriy Vanderflit) reports that the first stage, including a complex of deep-water moorings capable of taking dry-cargo ships with a displacement of 100,000 tons, elevators with a capacity of 500,000 tons of grain, and so forth should come into operation in 5 years' time. The location chosen by the planners, (?Muhu) Bay, is spacious but, like most Baltic bays, shallow, and the shore is built up, so the site for the port is being filled in with soil dredged from the seabed. Within a year the area of land filled in will be over 100 hectares. Temporary moorings, access roads and railways are now being built.

FARMING WEATHER FOR EARLY SEPTEMBER REPORTED

PM161445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 1

[USSR hydrometeorological center report by Agrometeorologist M. Agafonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cool weather has persisted in the Baltic republics and over the larger part of the North-West Region. Air and ground frosts down to minus 2 degrees were observed in the second 5 days [of September] in Estonia, a number of oblasts of the North-West Region, the north of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions and the larger part of the Urals Region and in places in Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and the northeast of the Bashkir ASSR. Rainfall was 25-60 mm.

Hot weather persisted in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the Central-Chernozem and Urals Regions. The average temperature over the 10 days was 3-6 degrees higher than the annual average. There was no precipitation, or it did not exceed 10 mm. In Moldavia, Kherson Oblast, the southern rayons of Odessa, Zaporozhye and Donetsk Oblast and the majority of rayons of Krasnodar Kray and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, early-sown corn had ripened by the end of the 10 days. The line beyond which grain had reached the waxy ripeness stage had moved north along the Ternopol-Kiev-Sumy-Voronezh Oblast line. In the remaining regions of the USSR's European territory the ripening of grain is continuing and panicles and cobs continued to flower.

In the northern half of the USSR's European territory winter grain crops sown before 20 August were at the tillering phase and crops sown later were at the shoot and third leaf stage. The state of plants is primarily good. In southern regions the sowing is under way almost everywhere, and in places seed germination has been observed and here and there shoots have appeared.

Withering of potato tops is continuing. Only in places in the Baltic republics and North-West Region did the tops remain green. Tubers continued to grow there. The harvest has begun everywhere.

Very warm, mostly dry weather predominated in the farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. At the beginning and end of the 10 days frosts were noted in West Siberia, and in north Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Tselinograd, Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, east Kazakhstan and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. There was no precipitation in Kazakhstan, while in West Siberia precipitation was no more than 10 mm.

In East Siberia cold weather persisted. Frosts were recorded everywhere, in places down to minus 5 degrees both in the air and on the ground. However, maximum temperatures rose to 23 degrees.

In the republics of Central Asia and south Kazakhstan cotton continued to grow and bolls to open under warm, dry conditions. The mass opening of bolls also continued almost everywhere in Azerbaijan. In all the cotton sowing republics manual harvesting of raw cotton proceeded under favorable weather conditions. Machine harvesting began at the end of the 10 days on individual fields in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH RICE HARVEST -- Kazakh farmers have begun harvesting rice. Rice has been planted on about 130,000 hectares of land in the Kazakh SSR. The Kazakh SSR produces 1/5 of the rice grown in the Soviet Union. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82 GF]